

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1972

Established 1887



F. O'Brien, chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic party.

Democrats File a \$1-Million Lawsuit in Break-In, Cite White House Link

By Bob Woodward
and E.J. Bachtin

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee today filed a \$1-million damage suit against a group of men who broke into the party's headquarters and stole documents.

The suit, filed in federal court here, names five men as defendants. It charges that they broke into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee on June 17 and stole documents, including a list of names of people who had contributed to the party's campaign.

The suit also charges that the defendants had access to the headquarters because of their close relationship with the White House. It names as defendants Charles W. Colson, a former aide to President Nixon, and four other men.

The suit was filed by the Democratic National Committee, which is headed by Sen. Frank Church. It is the first time that the committee has filed a lawsuit.

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process. Americans now read and hear of cheap clock-and-dagger intrigues at the national political level.

"We learned of this bugging attempt only because it was bungled. How many other attempts have there been? And just who was involved?"

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Federal sources close to the investigation said the address books of two of the five suspects contain the names and home telephone numbers of Howard E. Hunt, with the notations, "W. House" and "W.H."

Mr. Hunt worked for the Central Intelligence Agency from 1949 to 1970. All five suspects also have links to the CIA.

In other developments: It was reported that one of the suspects, Eugenio R. Martinez, contacted University of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Pound Off After Talk Of New Cut

Heath Angrily
Defends Policies

LONDON, June 20 (Reuters).—Sterling weakened further under heavy selling pressure on foreign exchange markets today and speculation of devaluation continued despite British government denials.

At the close of business here sterling was selling at a rate of \$2.5850, down more than half a cent on the day and it took support from several European central banks to keep it at that level.

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Edward Heath angrily attacked the opposition Labor party's chief finance spokesman, Denis Healey, for his public predictions that the British pound would have to be devalued within the next two months.

As tempers flared during a series of exchanges on inflation and rising food prices, Mr. Heath had to shout to make himself heard and accused Mr. Healey of "doing his best to destroy sterling."

Retail Prices Cited

The row began when one opposition critic, accusing Mr. Heath of breaking a 1970 election pledge to cut prices, said: "Is it any wonder that your own supporters are deserting you as the biggest Judas in the last 1,000 years?"

Mr. Heath shouted back that since July, 1971, retail prices had increased by 4.75 percent compared with 8.75 percent in the previous year.

But a Labor member tried out: "Confidence trick—you twister."

Mr. Heath stood by a television statement yesterday by Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Browne, who said that "the only case for changing the exchange rate of any currency is if it is at an unrealistic rate. The pound is not."

Mr. Healey, in a radio interview today, repeated his devaluation warning. But he appeared to modify his prediction of yesterday. He spoke today of devaluation "before the end of the year" rather than in July or August.

Devalued in 1967

Sterling was last devalued in 1967 by the previous Labor government.

Sterling, which had closed last night at \$2.5810, dropped one point today to \$2.5833 before closing at \$2.5850.

The West German, French, Belgian and Norwegian central banks were all believed to have intervened to support sterling.

Some London dealers tentatively estimated that up to \$200 million may have been spent by European central banks in the support operation.



GOING HOME—Gen. Creighton Abrams bids goodbye to departing U.S. general.

Abrams Nominated Army Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—President Nixon announced today that he will nominate Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, 57, now the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, to be Army Chief of Staff for four years. He will replace Gen. William C. Westmoreland, 58, who is retiring on June 30.

Mr. Nixon also announced that he is reappointing Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, 60, for another two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The new commander in Vietnam is expected to be the Army's Gen. Frederick Weyand, Gen. Abrams' deputy for nearly two years. The vice-chief of staff, Gen. Bruce Palmer, will be acting chief from June 30, until Gen. Abrams returns and gets Senate confirmation.

Earlier today Gen. Abrams and Lt. Gen.

Nguyen Van Minh, commander of the Third Military Region of South Vietnam, were the leading dignitaries at a brief ceremony in Bien Hoa at which the last U.S. combat unit in South Vietnam, the 1st Air Cavalry Division's 3d Brigade, fired its colors and prepared for the trip home.

Brig. Gen. James P. Hamlet, the brigade's commander, was awarded the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal and two Vietnamese medals.

Operating well above normal brigade strength of 5,000 men, the unit patrolled areas in Bien Hoa, Long Khanh and Binh Tuy Provinces to the east and northeast of Saigon.

A residual force of about 2,000 troops from other units is to remain behind to guard the big Bien Hoa Air Base and other U.S. installations in the area.

Near Occupied Quang Tri City

U.S. Jets Hit Ammo Depot in South

SAIGON, June 20 (AP)—American planes supporting a South Vietnamese Marine sweep on the northernmost front blasted a big enemy ammunition depot into flames today west of occupied Quang Tri City, the U.S. command announced.

The Marines battled North Vietnamese forces east of the enemy-held provincial capital for the third day. They reported 10 enemy tanks were knocked out by light anti-tank weapons and air strikes. Field reports said 87 enemy soldiers were killed while government casualties were light.

The 52 bombers pounded enemy positions on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone in the continuing aerial campaign to forestall an attack on Hue, another provincial capital in South Vietnam's northern region.

Nearly 3,000 South Vietnamese backed by U.S. air and naval power launched a spoiling operation Sunday into Quang Tri Province, which was captured by the North Vietnamese on May 1.

South Vietnam's northernmost province now is considered an extension of North Vietnamese territory and the enemy has established bases that could be used in an assault on Hue.

The air strikes that hit the big ammunition depot near Quang Tri set the dump afire with more than 200 explosions, pilots said. Several trucks also were reported destroyed.

South Vietnamese troops trying to reopen Highway 13 to An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, remained stalled 10 miles south of that provincial capital. A South Vietnamese pilot said 10 helicopters evacuated about 250 wounded government soldiers from An Loc, however, and dropped them at the nearby village of Tan Khai.

In the air war over North Viet-

nam, U.S. Phantoms attacked storage areas near the port city of Dong Hoi for the fifth day and reported destroying nearly 100 pieces of surface-to-air missile equipment. The raids, 45 miles above the DMZ, demolished two SAM missiles, 30 SAM sustainer canisters, 58 SAM missile canisters, one SAM transporter and two radar vans.

The command also announced the loss of three more aircraft.

It said a Navy F-4 was shot down over North Vietnam. The two crewmen were rescued after bailing out in the Tonkin Gulf.

In South Vietnam, an Army helicopter gunship was shot down with a Soviet-made heat-seeking missile near An Loc and the two American crewmen were killed. A second heat-seeking missile downed an Army light observation helicopter northwest of Hue, wounding one crewman.

French differences with their partners are serious ones, the sources said, and involve such things as the enlarged community's relationship with the United States and the Soviet Union in addition to community cooperation in economic, monetary and political union.

"There are profound differences right now over the agenda for the summit—which really means differences over conceptions of Europe," the sources said.

Both in his toast to Queen Juliana last night and in his television interview, Mr. Pompidou indicated that relations with the United States would have to change. On television he spoke (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Paris Veto Looms for EEC Talks

Summit Expected
To Be Postponed

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 20 (AP)—The 10-nation Common Market summit meeting scheduled for October is close to being called off, French officials confirmed today.

They also said that profound differences between France and its partners in the European Economic Community have greatly reduced the chances for setting up a political secretariat to take the first steps in coordinating foreign policy among the 10 countries.

The general feeling of pessimism that has prevailed here since the disappointing results of the April referendum on Europe was deepened today following statements by the Dutch and Luxembourg foreign ministers who paid separate calls on French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Both Norbert Schmelzer, of the Netherlands, and Gaston Thorn, of Luxembourg, indicated that the summit was now likely to be put off.

Success Precluded

The French officials said that the differences between France and its partners on a series of important matters would preclude any chance of success at the summit, and that President Georges Pompidou preferred putting it off to presiding over a failure. The sources referred to an interview Mr. Pompidou gave to Dutch television for Queen Juliana's visit here, an interview in which he said that the 10 nations now "agreed on almost nothing."

These French warnings, coming only two weeks after similar remarks by Mr. Pompidou to Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens, appeared to genuinely threaten the October meeting. Officials said that it still had a 50-50 chance of going ahead. But it seemed clear that Mr. Pompidou was really giving his partners the last chance to come around to the French way of thinking.

Neither the Dutch nor the Luxembourgers, however, seemed to have changed their minds. "The postponement of the summit until next spring would not be a tragedy," said Mr. Schmelzer after seeing Mr. Schumann. Mr. Thorn said: "The postponement might cause a certain frustration, but we are convinced that an understanding meeting would be even worse."

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Qadhafi Surgery Delays Summit

CAIRO, June 20 (UPI)—Libyan Premier Muammar Qadhafi has undergone minor surgery in Tripoli, forcing postponement until tomorrow of a summit conference of Arab leaders in Cairo.

The radio did not discuss the nature of the surgery, but said President Anwar Sadat had a long-distance telephone conversation with Col. Qadhafi to inquire about his health.

The House of Commons condemned unanimously French nuclear weapons testing.

The House called on all nuclear powers to cease testing. This was in line with a similar protest of a U.S. underground test last fall in the Aleutian Islands.

Informed sources said that Japan will detail its condemnation of the French tests in a statement to the next session on Thursday.

Meanwhile, unprecedented secrecy surrounded the start of the nuclear tests.

Tahiti radio flashed repeated warnings to ships and aircraft to keep out of the test zone. But there was official silence in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Anti-Hijacking Strike Costly, World Groups Act on Piracy

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—A four-day strike by thousands of pilots cost the world's airlines an estimated \$65 million in lost revenue and ended at midnight today with the prospect of a coordinated international action to deal with the world over was to normal.

The UN Security Council issued a statement that condemned hijacking and called on nations to take all appropriate measures within their jurisdiction to deter and prevent such acts and to take effective measures to deal with those who commit such acts.

The statement said: "The Security Council calls upon all nations to take all appropriate measures within their jurisdiction to deter and prevent such acts and to take effective measures to deal with those who commit such acts."

In Montreal, the International Civil Aviation Organization took action to deal with the world over was to normal.

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that would obligate its members in 124 countries to take sanctions unspecified as yet—against nations that cooperate with hijackers or extortionists.

The ICAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to deal with international problems affecting commercial aviation.

The International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, with 50,000 pilots in 64 nations, called the strike to dramatize its plea for stronger measures against hijacking.

But none of the 31,000 member pilots in the United States, enjoined by the courts from taking part in the worldwide protest, flew yesterday. Domestic service was normal, save for Northeast and Eastern Airlines, the only U.S. carriers that shut down.

The stoppage was most effective in Western Europe, Canada, Latin America and South (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bombing, Shooting Continue

IRA Men End Hunger Strike After Jail Rules Are Eased

BELFAST, June 20 (UPI)—Irish Republican Army men in Belfast's Crumlin Road jail today ended a 36-day hunger strike in return for Britain's virtual concession of political-prisoner status.

In Dublin, a special criminal court freed Joe Cahill, 52, a former commander of the Belfast Frontline, after finding him innocent of plotting persons to join the IRA, an illegal organization.

Bombing and shooting raged on across Northern Ireland. In Armagh, 35 miles south of Belfast, police overpowered four IRA suspects trying to escape, wounding one of them.

In Belfast, the 31 hunger strikers ended their fast as one of them, the former IRA provisional commander in Belfast Billy McKee, 48, was moved from the jail to a hospital because of his weakened condition.

Rioting erupted in Belfast's Catholic neighborhoods last week when rumors spread that Mr. McKee had died. He is halfway through a three-year sentence for illegal possession of arms.

Martin McGuinness, Provisional IRA commander in Londonderry, hailed the outcome of the hunger strike as a victory, especially for Mr. McKee.

A fusillade of gunfire struck the Armagh police headquarters today, and bombs ripped the Town Council building in Strabane, on the Irish Republic border, and a tire firm in Dungannon, 40 miles southwest of Belfast.

The Dungannon bomb, planted by two gunmen, caused no injuries, but two persons were hospitalized after the Strabane explosion, police said.

At least 13 persons suffered injuries in a bombing attack during the night in the predomi-



Joe Cahill

Nixon Slates Talk On Proliferation Schedule

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—President Nixon will have "further comment" between now and July 1 on his schedule of troop withdrawal from Vietnam, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon has set a target of reducing American troops in Vietnam to a level of 49,000 by July 1, and press secretary Ron Ziegler said the Department of Defense will meet that level.

French A-Tests Protested at Geneva Talks

From Wire Dispatches
GENEVA, June 20.—Australia, New Zealand and Peru today protested to the Geneva disarmament conference over the French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The three Pacific nations are not members of the conference. Peru's protest, outlined in a statement by Ambassador Carlos Alzamora, said it considered the French tests "adverse to the interests of world peace" and a threat to "health and the ecological balance of coastal countries on the Pacific Ocean."

A joint message signed by Prime Ministers William McMahon of Australia and John R. Marshall of New Zealand stated

that "the government of France must bear the full responsibility for the decision" to conduct atmospheric tests.

"It does so contrary to the appeals made to it by many Pacific countries, contrary to the urging of the [UN] General Assembly and contrary to the recent call by the Stockholm Environmental Conference, which has especially condemned those tests carried out in the atmosphere."

They called on the Geneva conference to "continue to accord high priority to the question of the urgent need for the suspension of such tests and the formulation of a comprehensive test-ban treaty."

At the same time in Ottawa,

Foes Criticize His Policies

McGovern Seeks Easy N.Y. Victory

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP).—The Democratic Party today voted to support Sen. McGovern in the New York primary election, which would give him a significant lead in the race for the White House.

Sen. McGovern, who is seeking re-election to the Senate, is also running for the White House. He is currently leading in the polls, but faces strong opposition from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

Sen. McGovern's campaign is focused on winning the New York primary, which is a key state in the presidential election. He is seeking a comfortable victory to build momentum for his campaign.

Run for Fifth Term

Smith Easily Beats Back Challenge on Renomination

By Donald C. Hansen

LAND, Maine, June 20 (AP).—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith easily beat back yesterday's challenge from an opponent to win the Republican nomination to a fifth term.

Sen. Smith, 74, led Robert Smith, 39, by 71,107 to 24,000 in the GOP primary.



Sen. Margaret Chase Smith

Sen. Smith, a millionaire who moved to the state from New York, has never held a political office. But he had persuaded the party to support him.

Sen. Smith, who takes pride in his record of never missing a vote, except once when he was out of the state on a trip.

Democratic Convention Rules Intersect by Court Decision

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—A federal judge here ruled today that the rules of the Democratic Party would be applied to the national convention.

The effect of Judge Hart's ruling is to undercut the rules adopted by the Democratic Party after the 1968 convention to assure adequate representation of blacks, women and young people.

A two-hour hearing in the U.S. District Court here today was held to decide whether the party's rules would be applied to the convention.

There are currently 54 different rules. According to figures supplied by the committee, 1,082 or 43 percent of the 2,512 delegates already selected, are under challenge.

Judge Hart ruled in a suit brought by Chicago Alumnus Thomas E. Keane to forestall a challenge by a group of nine Chicagoans headed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil-rights leader.

Mr. Keane, who faced the possible loss of his position in the delegation, sought to enjoin a challenge either before the committee, or at the convention itself. The judge refused the injunction but issued the more sweeping ruling.

Hearing examiners assigned to take testimony already have ruled in favor of challengers in four states on the grounds that there were not enough women, blacks or young people.

The cases are in Alabama, South Carolina, Arizona and Delaware. Illinois. With the convention only three weeks away, the Credentials Committee is scheduled to begin work Monday on all of the different challenges. What will happen in the wake of yesterday's ruling is unclear.

Judge Hart also undercut one other party rule adopted since the 1968 convention. The judge said that delegates cannot be barred from the convention on the grounds that they were part of a slate endorsed by an official who was in office last Jan. 1.

The Democratic National Committee had barred such endorsements in an effort to avoid having local officials tie up slates of candidates committed to them before the local primary or convention processes were under way.

Judge Hart said that the rule denied local officials the rights of free speech and association.

The government is preparing a request that Judge Byrne permit them to call two witnesses for each of the 18 volumes of the papers mentioned in the indictment.

The government, fearing that the Ellsberg-Russo trial could become a forum for anti-war speeches, is expected to oppose that defense request as excessive.

The volumes of the papers to which the Ellsberg and Russo consultants have access are photocopied from one of the original 15 sets made in 1969—the one which Mr. Ellsberg allegedly took from the Rand Corp. in Santa



OOPS—This glider was forced down by high winds yesterday and got tangled up in telegraph wires just outside Regina, in central Canada. And, amazingly, the lucky pilot came through the ordeal unscathed.

Aiding Russo's Defense

Trial Gives Anti-War Leaders Access to Pentagon Papers

By Sanford Ungar

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (WP).—Several leading anti-war activists, including Tom Hayden, a former officer of Students for a Democratic Society, are reading still-secret portions of the Pentagon papers without the government's knowledge.

Mr. Hayden and Robert Scheer, once an editor of Ramparts magazine, have access to the papers as official consultants to Anthony Russo, who is scheduled to go on trial here with Daniel Ellsberg this month in connection with disclosure of the top-secret Vietnam war history last year.

They are preparing synopses and memoranda on the papers for the defense to use in trying to persuade the jury in the case that no damage was done to national security when the papers became public.

The 18 volumes Mr. Hayden and Mr. Scheer are studying include even the "diplomatic" ones that Mr. Ellsberg held back from the press, as well as other parts of the papers that were deleted when the Government Printing Office published a partially declassified edition last fall.

Eventually, they will be used in evidence in federal court here because they are at the heart of the government's charges that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are guilty of conspiracy, theft of government property and violations of the Espionage Act.

Mr. Hayden and Mr. Scheer and the other Russo consultants—including students from the University of Southern California and Princeton—obtained access under an order from U.S. District Judge W. Matt Byrne Jr., permitting the defendants to use anyone considered "necessary" in preparing their case.

Under that order, the names of all consultants are filed with the judge but kept secret from the government, lest the identity of potential defense witnesses be revealed.

One of Mr. Russo's lawyers, Jeffrey B. Kupers, said Sunday that the activists and students had been selected because of Mr. Russo's respect for "the work they've done on Vietnam."

Mr. Ellsberg by contrast, has selected former policy makers and office holders as his consultants to read the Pentagon papers.

Because many of them have occupied sensitive and influential positions in government and could be highly controversial witnesses, Mr. Ellsberg's lawyers have declined to name them or even to say how many there are.

The Washington Post has learned, however, that almost 40 persons are reading individual volumes of the papers as part of the Ellsberg defense effort.

They include Morton H. Halperin, formerly a deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs and aide to the National Security Council, and William G. Florence, a retired security classification expert for the Air Force.

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U.S. Chooses Environment Research Site

S.C. Swamp, Forest Near H-Bomb Unit

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—The government announced today the site for the nation's first environmental-research park—200,000 acres of South Carolina pine forests and swamplands surrounding the nation's major facility for producing hydrogen-bomb materials.

The site is meant to be a "protected" outdoor laboratory where long-term projects can be set up to answer questions about man's impact on the natural environment, the Atomic Energy Commission said.

The location near the heavily-guarded Savannah River plant, near Aiken, S.C., was chosen, the AEC said, because ecological studies "require controlled lands where instruments are undisturbed and study areas are protected from vehicles and casual visitors."

An AEC spokesman indicated that the production of tritium and plutonium for H-bombs and warheads was indirectly involved in the decision.

Part of the area "will continue to come under constant stress from minute discharges of radioactive materials, both airborne and waterborne, and from discharges of heated water... and it's very conceivable that environmental research conducted by AEC scientists for more than 20 years in that area will be expanded (by other agencies) in the new research park," the spokesman said.

The site, lying along the Savannah River, includes an old town site, a large man-made lake, fields, streams and watersheds.

The AEC expects researchers to study effects of pollution on a swamp "ecosystem," develop tests to measure the "health" of various wildlife and plant systems, test new techniques for handling organic waste, study the combined effects of various pollutants, and expand research on microbial systems.

The commission said that the site would be open to scientists from other government agencies, universities and private foundations.

Spanish Trains Collide
GIJON, Spain, June 20 (AP).—One man was killed and 16 injured, several seriously, when a freight train and a passenger train collided head on in a tunnel near this northern Spanish city today, railroad officials said. The cause of the collision was not immediately determined.

5 Edith Irving Paintings Net \$2,400 to Help Her Children

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP).—A novelist, a banker, a free-lance journalist, a feminist and the night manager of the Hotel Chelsea bought five paintings by Edith Irving last night at an auction to raise money for the imprisoned woman's children.

Although 17 paintings were for sale, the amateur auctioneers—Stanley Bard, the hotel manager, and actor Sandy Baron—had to plead for bids from the crowd in the small lobby of the hotel.

"I'm imploring you people," said Mr. Bard. "If you are really sincere in helping these people... even for an investment. If you are a professional auctioneer I'd really be embarrassing you people."

The bidding never was competitive and some paintings sold below asking price, but Mr. Bard was able to realize nearly \$2,400. Another painting was sold for \$400 before the auction began, and four oil and acrylic works on paper were sold for \$125 each at the end of the auction.

The first painting sold for \$400. It was of a woman's torso, stained face in a balloon and was titled "Judgment." It was sold to Arthur C. Clarke, the author of "2001" and a resident of the hotel, where Clifford and Edith Irving have lived since late January when investigations began.

The hotel's night manager, Leon Logowe, bought the second painting, titled "Untouchable New York," for \$350. It was his first art purchase. "She's part of my life now," he said. "They are wonderful people."

Elena Longo, a representative of the Lucy Stone League, the feminist organization, bought a painting titled "Windows From Ibiza" for \$350 for an exhibit of women artists her organization plans in 1972.

The free-lance journalist, Hudson Nitefy, said she had interviewed the 36-year-old artist the previous day and bought a painting for sentimental reasons. A banker, Charles Titterton, bought "City Without Windows" for \$350.

He said the painting of the Manhattan skyline was "the only one my wife and I could agree on."

Mrs. Irving began serving her two-month sentence yesterday. She said her 4-year-old son thinks she is in Switzerland. Because New York City lacks short-term facilities for women federal prisoners, Mrs. Irving was taken to the Nassau County Jail in East Meadow, Long Island.

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Obituaries

Educator Sarah Ann Davies, Taught Royal Family of Siam

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—Sarah Ann Davies, 73, former teacher of exceptional children in Washington and also of the royal family of Thailand (then Siam), died Saturday at her home here.

Mrs. Davies taught the present king of Thailand during the 1930s. She worked with exceptional children here until her retirement in 1969.

She was a graduate of West Chester State Teachers College, had a master's degree from Cornell University and did graduate work at Georgetown University.

4 Israelis Hurt By Bazooka, Mine Close to Lebanon

TEL AVIV, June 20 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas fired four bazooka rockets at a busload of vacationers and exploded a mine on the Lebanese frontier today in the first action of its kind in four months.

Military spokesmen said both incidents happened a few hours apart in the Mount Hermon area. They left two Israeli vacationers and two soldiers wounded.

The spokesmen said that the soldiers were injured by a mine in the Jebel Samak area. The bazooka attack came at the Jebel Ross sector of the Lebanese-Israeli cease-fire line, wounding the two civilians, part of a group of 24 vacationers.

Military sources said only one rocket hit the bus, went through its side and buried itself in one of the seats without exploding. Glass and metal splinters caused the injuries.

The latest bazooka attack across the cease-fire line had occurred March 9. It inflicted neither injuries nor damage but prompted an Israeli air raid on an Arab guerrilla camp seven miles north of the frontier.

Soviet Physicist Given Term in Labor Camp

MOSCOW, June 20 (Reuters).—A 26-year-old astrophysicist was sentenced to three years in a labor camp by a Leningrad court yesterday, pleading guilty to charges of anti-Soviet agitation, sources here said.

They named him as Yuri Melnik. He was arrested five months ago during an investigation into an underground magazine which records trials and arrests of dissidents in the Soviet Union.

city and the Washington School of Psychiatry.

She went to Thailand in 1923 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions and stayed there until she was evacuated from Bangkok in 1943.

While there, she met her husband, the late John Ewyn Davies, also a teacher, who died in Thailand in 1941.

Naval Intelligence

After returning to this country, Mrs. Davies came to Washington and then to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

She started work with the public school system here in 1947, dealing with emotionally disturbed adolescents, many of whom were found to be exceptionally bright although classroom troublemakers.

Sarah Ann was not the "Anna," a 19th-century Englishwoman, whose story gave rise to the movie "Anna and the King of Siam."

John Stack

YORKTOWN, Va., June 20 (AP).—John Stack, 55, an engineer who helped develop the government's first high-speed wind tunnel in the 1930s, died Sunday after a fall from a horse on his farm in nearby York County.

Mr. Stack was director of aeronautical research for the U.S. space agency from 1961 to 1962. He left to become vice-president for engineering at Republic Aircraft Corp., which later was consolidated into Fairchild Industries. He retired last year.

Rev. Edward B. Bunn

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—The Rev. Edward B. Bunn, 76, chancellor of Georgetown University, died Sunday night.

Mr. Bunn served as president of the Jesuit university from 1952 to 1964.

Before coming to Georgetown in 1948 he was president of Loyola College in Baltimore.

Dr. O. Frederick Nolde

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP).—Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, 72, a prominent Lutheran churchman, diplomat and educator, died Saturday. Dr. Nolde was director of the Commission on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches from 1948 until his retirement in 1969.

Maj. Gen. Pyotr Astakhov

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Pyotr Astakhov, 48, commandant of Moscow and the man who officially greeted President Nixon at the Kremlin last month, has died, Tass news agency said today. It gave no details.

U.S., Russia Optimistic at Arms Session

Say Moscow Pact Can Lead to Progress

GENEVA, June 20 (Reuters).—The summer session of the Geneva disarmament conference opened today with optimistic speeches by the United States and the Soviet Union on prospects of curbing the arms race.

Delegates of both countries, who are co-chairmen of the 25-nation conference, said the strategic arms limitation agreement signed by President Nixon and Soviet leaders in Moscow last month would lead to progress on related issues at the Geneva conference.

U.S. chief delegate Joseph Martin said the agreements were but one step in a continuing process.

"We believe the agreements achieved so far... will prove to be of basic importance in curbing the strategic-arms race and that they will, in turn, stimulate further efforts in the arms control and disarmament field generally," he said.

Soviet chief delegate Alexei Roshchin told the conference that the Moscow agreements were a major step toward curbing and eventually ending the arms race.

After mentioning the arms agreements and the ratification of West Germany's nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland as well as the four-power Berlin agreements, he said: "The positive developments in the world referred to above cannot fail to affect favorably the negotiations in the disarmament conference here as well."

But the Soviet delegate warned that progress required special efforts, goodwill and concern for the world's destiny from "all states possessing considerable armaments, and first of all the nuclear powers."

He said that the Soviet Union wanted a ban on underground tests—one of the two main items on the conference agenda this year—but again opposed the Western view that such a ban should be preceded by international on-site inspections.

National long-range means of detection and identification are sufficient, he said.

In his speech, Mr. Martin presented five detailed working papers on technical aspects of a chemical-arms prohibition, and stressed the complexity of the problem because such weapons are closely related with large-scale production in many countries of essentially similar chemical substances for peaceful purposes.



FLORIDA TWISTER—Scene after tornado hit trailer park in small town of Oklawaha.

Florida Coasts Ravaged

Hurricane Peters Out, Leaving 18 Dead

APALACHICOLA, Fla., June 20 (AP).—Hurricane Agnes has gasped its last over the backwoods of Georgia after leaving houses smashed, roads awash and millions of dollars in damage in the Florida panhandle.

Agnes, the first of the season's hurricanes, killed 18 persons, injured more than 100 and forced thousands of families from their homes as it rampaged north from Cuba.

Although an 80-mile-per-hour parent of ravaging tornadoes early yesterday, the storm was reduced to a disorganized mass by midnight and was sweeping across south Georgia with only 45-mph winds.

A state civil defense official estimated private property losses along the Gulf coastline from Apalachicola to Panama as "running in the millions... but we won't know for sure until later."

15-Mile Stretch

A 15-mile stretch bordering the Gulf of Mexico from Carabelle to Eastpoint, Fla., was lined with demolished homes. Parts of U.S. Highway 98, including much of the causeway between Eastpoint

and Apalachicola, were eaten away.

While Agnes was churning across the Gulf toward the panhandle, a backlash slammed into the Tampa Bay area, inflicting \$12 million worth of damage on St. Petersburg and neighboring towns.

Floodwaters more than three feet deep were reported in several neighborhoods in Pinellas County.

Electric power and telephone service were interrupted during the day for more than 1,000 homes.

Four persons died yesterday and several others disappeared when a tornado sliced through three Oklawaha mobile-home parks. About 40 injuries were reported.

An Orlando man was drowned and the death toll reported from Cuba rose to 12.

The missing in Oklawaha included a 104-year-old woman who was standing on her porch when she was swept into the air, and an 11-year-old boy.

Several other twisters ripped through Brevard County, on the Atlantic Coast, yesterday, destroying scores of homes, damaging 60 light planes at Merritt Island Airport and peeling walls from several apartment houses. Sheriff Leigh Wilson estimated damage at \$10 million.

N. Y. City Floods

NEW YORK, June 20 (UPI).—Heavy rains flooded low-lying areas throughout the metropolitan area yesterday, snarling traffic and forcing evacuation of some homes, businesses and schools.

Highways and commuter train lines were washed out around New York City. Floods were reported in northern New Jersey, Connecticut and parts of Westchester County, N. Y.

4 Game Poachers Killed

NAIROBI, June 20 (Reuters).—Police killed four members of a gang of 30 armed big-game poachers in Marambit National Park, 240 miles northeast of Nairobi. They also recovered a leopard skin, four giraffe tails and an animal trap, police said.

Archaeology Volunteers Sought

Nevada 'Lost City' Excavated Threatened by Modern Ho

By Charles Hillinger

OVERTON, Nev., June 20.—The curator of Nevada's "Lost City" ruins has sounded an urgent summons for archaeology students to help excavate several threatened prehistoric sites.

"Unless we get some people in here soon with scientific skills," said R. R. Perkins, "we could lose thousands of ancient Indian relics."

Buried ruins of a mysterious metropolis that thrived from the time of Christ to about the year 800 are on land rapidly being bought up for home sites 80 miles northeast of Las Vegas.

Remains of Lost City extend 30 miles along both sides of Muddy River, a tributary of the Colorado River emptying into the northern leg of Lake Mead.

Estimates are that from 10,000 to 15,000 people lived in the city, believed to be the ancestral home of the Hopi Indians.

Apartment houses with as many as 100 rooms have been unearthed.

"We've been working on excavations since the discovery of Lost City in 1924—sporadically," explained Mr. Perkins.

"Urgency to the Project"

"But now there is an urgency to the project with the development of Meade Valley."

Many Las Vegas residents are buying up three and four-acre sites and building ranch houses here. Overton, with a population of 2,800, is becoming a bedroom community for the resort city.

Mr. Perkins, 58, has been digging up remains of buildings, pottery, implements, beads, play objects, skeletons, clothing and weapons since he was 19 years old.

His father, Fay Perkins, and uncle, John Perkins, made the original Lost City discovery.

Why the ancient metropolis was suddenly abandoned 1,200 years ago remains a mystery.

"They were a highly advanced people," said Mr. Perkins. "Then, as now, this was a fertile valley."

"We have found evidences of brush dams and irrigation systems. In addition to a wide variety of food crops, the Indians grew cotton, which they wove into blankets, dresses and shawls."

Remains of Lost Mine

"Nearby is the remains of a large salt mine where hundreds of stone picks and hammers used by prehistoric miners were found."

"There's also a large, centuries-old turquoise mine."

On red sandstone walls in the area are hundreds of petroglyphs—rock drawings—including 28

clan symbols still active by Hopi and Pueblo Indians.

The Lost City was a swampy land in its origin. Mr. Perkins believes an earthquake might have at the metropolis when met a heavy toll of lives.

"There is evidence it lived here long before the city was built, possibly back as 12,000 years ago."

The Civilian Conservation Service, a New Deal organization, had a 150-man camp in from 1934 to 1940. It built the adobe Lost City and excavated thousands now held in storage by National Park Service.

Each summer for several years, 30 to 40 from the University of at Las Vegas have worked at the site, doing a work.

Los Angeles Times

New Vaccine Cuts Mening Army Annu

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP).—A new vaccine dined a dramatic red the number of mening that long have plagued basic training centers, a surgeon general's office said yesterday.

Vaccination of all started last October, had the case rate to one per year, a spokesman office said.

Only 11 cases and 0 were reported in the months of the vaccine given. Lt. Col. Philip F. said the American Association preventive section. He said only developed in a vaccine.

This compared with and eight deaths in a silent period a year, er said.

The vaccine, called Meningococcal Polysac Vaccine, was developed at Reed Hospital.

Japanese Seaman

HONOLULU, June 20.—A Japanese seaman been rescued after drifting on a life raft for nine days. He is known survivor from the ship fishing boat Kasei No. 10, which was seen June 10 after a fire.



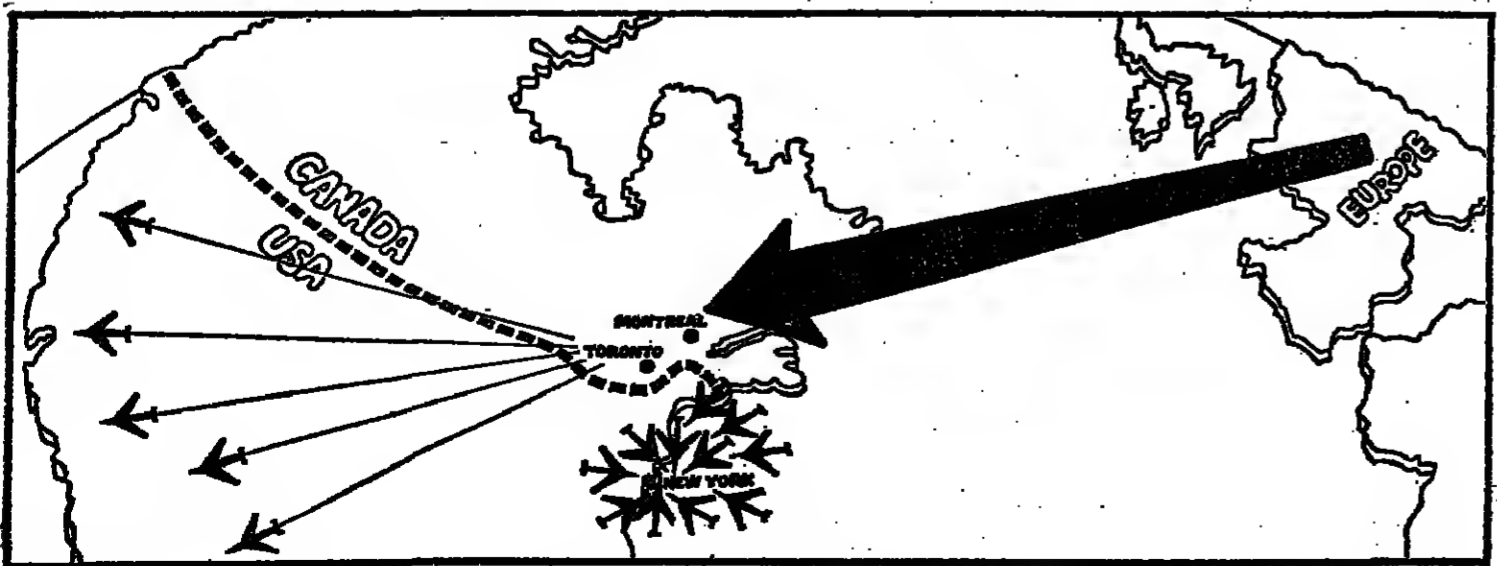
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For Better Living Conditions

Dissidents in Moscow Urge Strike Like Poland's in 1970

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI)—An underground appeal circulating in Moscow calls on Russians to strike for better living conditions, as the Poles did in 1970.

The typewritten document, which was passed to dissidents by a friend of the author, says that the living conditions in the Soviet Union are "unbearable" and that the government is "not interested in the welfare of its citizens."

The document, which is being distributed in Moscow, says that the government is "not interested in the welfare of its citizens" and that the living conditions are "unbearable."

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Gen. Clark, Visiting Rome, Recalls WWII Disputes of Allied Generals

ROME, June 20 (Reuters).—Gen. Mark W. Clark reminisced in a Rome hotel yesterday about the disputes of Allied generals when he was commander of the American Fifth Army in Italy in World War II.

He was talking in the suite in the Excelsior Hotel, on Rome's Via Veneto, which he made his headquarters for two days after the Fifth Army captured Rome on June 4, 1944.

Gen. Clark, chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, leaves Italy for America today after a 10-day stay during which he has visited American military cemeteries at Nettuno and Florence as part of a documentary film project.

He recounted how Allied troops landed at Salerno on Sept. 8, 1943, nearly lost the support of the paratroops of the American 82d Airborne Division because the supreme commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wanted to "drop them on Rome to protect the fledgling Italian government."

But the paratroops never went into Rome. "They should never have been dropped here anyway. It was a political decision. The Germans were still very strong in the area," Gen. Clark said.

Referring to the controversial decision to bombard the monastery at Monte Cassino, a hill between Rome and Naples of strategic importance during the Allied advance north from Salerno, the general said there was no unanimity among the commanders about the decision.

Gen. Clark, 78, the only foreign commander ever to have taken Rome from the south, said that at the time of Cassino he was more involved in fresh landings at Anzio, southwest of Rome. He said, "I am delighted to see the monastery in its grandeur now."

Some 250,000 American servicemen are buried overseas, about 14,000 of them in Italy. One of Gen. Clark's tasks was to choose a spot for a monument to those who died at Salerno.

Ex-UN Employee To Get Hearing At World Court

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 20 (AP).—A UN staff member who lost his job after complaining that UN officials in Yemen were involved in drug smuggling and black-market currency deals won an appeal yesterday to take the case to the World Court.

Mohammed Fasil, 43, an Algerian, was recalled from Yemen in 1969 and given six months' paid leave. His contract was not renewed.

A UN administrative tribunal of three jurists in April awarded Mr. Fasil an additional six months' pay. The tribunal found former Secretary-General U Thant, as chief executive, negligent in not finding another job for Mr. Fasil.

It also admonished two high UN officials for preparing and disseminating "fact sheets" on Mr. Fasil found to be prejudiced. No investigation of Mr. Fasil's charges against his former colleagues in Yemen has ever been made public.

Mr. Fasil, an economist who worked for the UN Development Program, has been unemployed since 1969.

In a new legal action seeking more compensation, he asked the UN General Assembly's Steering Committee last month to review the tribunal's finding. A subcommittee of the 25-nation body decided by 11-7, with two abstentions, to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Japan Strike Still On

TOKYO, June 20 (AP).—A new pay offer was turned down today by Japan's seamen's union, whose two-month-old strike has tied up 1,218 Japanese ships, including 800 ocean-going vessels, in this nation's ports. The offer was for \$38 monthly, but the union is demanding a \$73 raise.

Tito Sees Gierk As Polish Premier Goes to Moscow

WARSAW, June 20 (AP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia met for two hours today with Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierk.

Their talks were understood to have centered mainly on European security problems and bilateral economic matters. Marshal Tito is on his second day of a state visit to Poland.

Polish Premier Piotr Jaruzelski arrived in Moscow today for what was described as a "friendship visit." Asked if it was unusual for a premier to leave during a foreign state visit, a Polish government spokesman said: "Not at all. Our Yugoslav guest is in Poland at the invitation of Secretary Gierk and President (Henryk) Jablonski."

"The prime minister takes part in some activities of the scheduled program, but besides this, he also functions normally and fulfills his duties."

The spokesman said Premier Jaruzelski's trip resulted from the "permanent maintenance of contacts and excellent relations between Poland and the Soviet Union."

Italian Sub Blast

TARANTO, Italy, June 20 (UPI).—An explosion ripped through an Italian Navy submarine during repairs in the dockyard here yesterday. The Defense Ministry said that two workers were killed, two crew members were missing and four persons were injured in the blast on the American-built Alfredo Cappellini.

High Handlebars Singled Out

Bike-Riding Called U.S. Safety Hazard

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—A 13-year-old boy was riding his 20-inch, banana-seat, high-handlebar bicycle when the front fork of the bike snapped in two. He was sent flying face-down onto the sidewalk, receiving extensive dental injuries. Facial cuts required 10 stitches.

Because of such accidents, the National Transportation Safety Board said last week, parents who buy their children the fashionable high-rise-handlebar bikes may be buying an unsafe—possibly lethal—toy.

The relationship of bicycle design to fatalities has been "insufficiently studied" and evidence that such a relationship exists is fragmentary and uncertain, the safety board said. But there is reason to believe that the newer, so-called high-rise bicycle with its attractiveness for stunt riding "may be a more hazardous overall design than the conventional style," the agency said.

The riders of the high-rise bikes are invariably children, the report notes, and their ability to ride the bike safely is linked to their own size and ability as well as the style of the bike.

A study conducted for the National Commission on Product Safety found, in part, that the high-riser, without gearing "is not a good design for transportation." The problem is not so much with the bike itself, but that "it is a bike to have fun with and, by incorporating features

which make this possible, it requires somewhat more skill for its operation," the study said.

The high-riser, the study said, "outperforms the conventional bike only in acrobatics and in situations where its shorter overall length is essential to success."

The safety board asked the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in its bicycle safety research, to "focus on specific design features and their combinations with respect to accident injury potential."

It also asked the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to "develop a program for training of bicycle operation and automobile driving."

Rails Tell Surpassed

In 1970, the safety board said, there were 820 bicycle fatalities involving cars—more fatalities than resulted from railroad transportation deaths, which numbered 708.

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Train Crash Toll In France at 102

SOISSONS, France, June 20 (AP).—The final death toll in Friday's collision of two passenger trains inside a tunnel north of Paris may exceed 120, officials said today.

With all hope abandoned that there were any survivors still trapped inside the shattered cars, wrecking crews moved in with heavy equipment today and managed to pull two cars out of the tunnel.

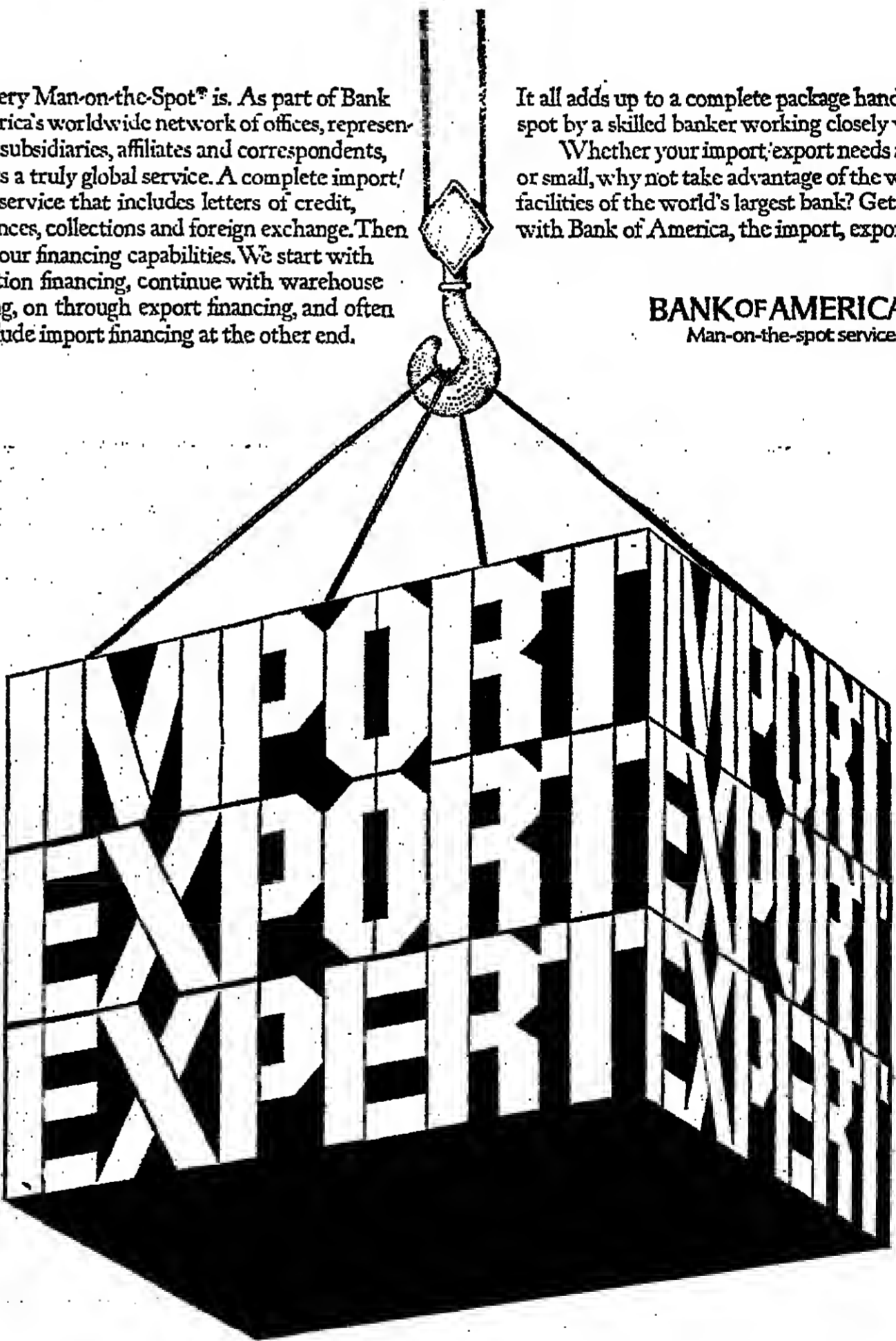
The official death toll was put at 102 tonight after 25 more bodies had been recovered. The toll also included bodies that have been sighted but are still inaccessible.

More bodies were believed to be buried deeper in the tangled wreckage of five cars still in the tunnel.

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The Court, Electronic Snooping

The decision by the Supreme Court that the federal government cannot constitutionally use surveillance devices in domestic security cases unless it gets judicial permission to do so is a landmark in the long struggle to maintain individual freedom in this country. The effect of it—if the executive branch complies with it, and we trust that it will—should be to reduce substantially the near paranoid fears among some citizens that their conversations are being tapped or bugged by the government. Beyond this, the decision is a sharp slap at the Nixon administration which had baldly attempted to justify as a legitimate exercise in presidential power a practice that had begun years ago and grown steadily more dangerous.

This decision, as far as we can tell, will have no substantial impact on the executive branch's legitimate efforts to gain information about those who would engage in acts of political espionage or terrorism. It simply requires the Department of Justice to handle its investigations into those areas as it already handles its investigations into other kinds of crime. What it does rule out is the procedure ardently advocated by this administration under which the attorney general alone determined when wiretapping and eavesdropping equipment was to be used in domestic security cases. In the future, a judge is to make that determination under traditional standards of the Fourth Amendment. This rule, it should be noted, has not yet been extended to cover investigations into subversive activities by other governments.

It should be said that the procedure defended by the Nixon administration in this case did not originate with it; what this administration did was give it a much more explicit rationale. For at least 25 years, the Department of Justice through the FBI has carried out electronic surveillance in domestic security cases without court approval. Lying behind these efforts to protect the domestic peace, at least in the beginning, were fears of Communist subversion and espionage. More lately, the fears have expanded to include other kinds of domestic unrest and the phrase "domestic security" seems to have grown in meaning to encompass many kinds of strong dissent against the status quo. The court seems to have recognized this. In a powerful opinion by Justice Lewis F. Powell, it said:

History abundantly documents the tendency of government—however benevolent and benign its motives—to view with suspicion those who most fervently dispute its policies. Fourth Amendment protections become the more necessary when the targets of official surveillance may be those suspected of unorthodoxy in their political beliefs. The danger to political dissent is acute where the government attempts to act under so vague a concept as the power to protect "domestic security."

Underlying the court's decision was an explicit rejection of the key argument which the Nixon administration had used in claiming the right to broad surveillance power. That claim was that the President could not fully discharge his constitutional duty to protect domestic security unless his agents were free to engage in whatever wiretapping and eavesdropping the attorney general might authorize. To this, Justice Powell replied, "We recognize, as we have before, the constitutional basis of the President's domestic security role, but we think it must be exercised in a manner compatible with the Fourth Amendment."

The justice turned aside each of the arguments the government had made to support that assertion—that this kind of surveillance was primarily intelligence gathering, not law enforcement, that domestic security matters are too complex for courts to evaluate, and that secrecy would be compromised by requiring warrants in advance. The last two points were brushed aside and to the other, Justice Powell noted that security surveillances are particularly sensitive because, among other things, of "the temptation to utilize such surveillances to oversee political dissent."

Perhaps the most important effect of this decision will come outside of government. The idea that the government is always listening has become widespread in some areas of our society and has something to do, we think, with some of the bitterness loose in the land. Adherence to the spirit of this decision, or whatever minor modifications Congress might be able to make in it, by the executive branch would remove one of the grievances which is helping to increase the alienation of some citizens from their government.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Air Strike

The attempt to shut down the world's airlines by pilots harassed and frustrated beyond endurance by the hijacking menace cannot be condoned—but it certainly can evoke public sympathy as a desperate response to the obstruction and indifference of self-serving commercial and national interests that have blocked international efforts to control aerial piracy.

While the majority of American pilots abstained from the walkout in deference to a federal court injunction, which was the only proper course they could take, the worldwide demonstration still made its point that effective international action must be taken—and soon—to end this threat to every passenger and pilot in the skies.

The futility of trying to deal with the sky-acking problem by obsolescent national

means is demonstrated by statistics assembled by the International Civil Aviation Organization. In 67 incidents recorded last year, 5,211 passengers of 74 different nationalities were involved. These incidents, which caused 13 deaths and 30 injuries, took place on aircraft or in facilities owned by 53 different nations.

Effective control of a problem of this worldwide scope can be achieved only through the kinds of strong international measures demanded by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations and now being pressed by the United States and Canada at the United Nations. If Monday's walkout by the pilots of many nations helped drive home the point, it will not have been altogether in vain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Shakeup in Chile

A new look for Chile's economy would have to be drastic if it were to reverse the present downward spiral. Marxist President Allende, the world's first elected Communist head of state, has prudently fired Mr. Vuskovic, who as economics minister had been most closely identified with the country's urch toward a socialist economy.

The president is expected to announce shortly details of his new economic policy. Faced with rampant inflation, food shortages, a scarcity of consumer goods and widespread disenchantments, he cannot afford to wait much longer.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

'Gen. Strangelove'

For several months earlier this year, an American Air Force general ordered the bombing of North Vietnam in defiance of Washington's policy at the time. He has now been retired and demoted in rank, but

not court-martialed or in any other way publicly disciplined.

Nelson turned a blind eye before the age of nuclear weapons. Such insubordination today is incomparably and hideously more dangerous. Surely some more condign punishment was called for on this occasion, not far short of an Adm. Byng ferocity, "pour encourager les autres."

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Albania Views Japan

For those who do not want to close their eyes before reality, the reasons why increasingly larger military funds are allotted and the war machinery of the Japanese militarists is expanded continuously are clear. This military force, supported by the economic potential of Japan, constitutes for Tokyo a principal instrument which would allow it to attain the expansionist objectives of aggression against the people of Asia.

—From Zeri i Popullit (Tirana, Albania).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The broad proposition which is to be tendered to Spain by this government is that Spain must give Cuba complete and absolute autonomy. Spain will be permitted to exercise merely a titular sovereignty. She will be compelled to withdraw her troops from the island and to permit Cubans to make their own laws, raise their own revenues and control their expenditure as they see fit. The binding Cuba to Spain will be of the slightest. It will be nominal and nothing more.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Cable messages from Canton report that further fighting has occurred in that city, which was captured some days ago from Sun Yat Sen, President of the Southern Chinese government, by troops under the command of Chen Chiung Ming. Sun Yat Sen's supporters brought six warships up the Canton River and shelled the headquarters of Chen's troops. There has been much damage to property and over a thousand casualties are reported among Chen's troops and the civilian population.



Come Back Here, Henry

By C. L. Sulzberger

AMSTERDAM.—Nowadays in Western Europe one keeps hearing talk about a gradually widening gap between this area and the United States. The difference, it is said, comes not so much in words but in actions—or their lack. Familiar platitudes about an Atlantic community and transatlantic harmony continue to echo, but they are beginning to have a funny sound.

A particularly distinguished American expert—Ambassador J. Robert Schachtel, U.S. representative to the European Communities, has said: "One can see little of the old luster left to the grand idea of a 'partnership of equals'." The present American administration does not tend to think in these terms. Furthermore, there is a tendency in Washington today to deal with international affairs on a bilateral basis.

Schachtel, who will soon, unfortunately, retire to private life, also points out that political leadership in Europe once had "a degree of vision that seems lacking today." He feels that the big postwar dreams of transatlantic unity began to fade even more after August 15, 1971, when the dramatic Nixon currency realignment program exploded.

False Assumptions

On both sides of the ocean false assumptions have helped provoke division. Here, on this continent, the legend grew that the U.S. balance of payments deficit gave American companies a free means to "buy up Europe." Above all since the dramatic August events, Europeans have talked increasingly about the growth of American protectionism and isolation.

Conversely, many Americans are firmly gripped by the myth that the United States is foolishly protecting a prosperous Europe that is unwilling to pay for its own defense. Apart from our evident self-interest, we ignore that our European NATO allies have almost 3 million men under arms as compared with 310,000 American troops over here.

Schachtel himself acknowledges: "The present scene is cluttered with the raw material of conflict and the centrifugal forces

that threaten fragmentation. An America grown tired, certainly for the moment, of the burden of leadership... has urged on the Europeans that they assume a more appropriate share of both burden and responsibility."

This kind of drift toward dissolution resembles that which immutably collapsed the Delian League some 25 centuries ago after the Persian menace had faded and the Greek alliance's poorer members began to resent the direction of superpower Athens. Historically the problem is not new, because that political animal, man, doesn't change.

Ignored

But the United States seems to pay less real than verbal attention to signs of dangers. For example, the human element in formulating policy is decidedly ignored. Only a third of our ambassadors to Western Europe are professional career diplomats.

We are the sole country to name envoys on the basis of political party contributions. Some of the political appointees are first-rate, but some remind one too well of the Venetian statesman's remark: "We too have fools, but we take care not to export them."

Many Europeans have begun for the first time to feel out of contact with the real America over here and, when they go to Washington, they no longer know whom to see because all the old faces are gone. Among these Europeans one finds perhaps excessive mistrust for the new U.S. secret diplomacy with hostile powers and consequent nonconsultation with allies ahead of time.

One diplomat with whom I discussed this says: "We are drifting away from the old institutions, rules and habits of cooperation established after World War II. We are drifting instead into a kind of adversary approach, exemplified by former Treasury Secretary Connally's handling of the currency crisis: 'We'll look after our affairs, you look after yours.' That may be domestically popular but it's enormously dangerous."

What has flamboyantly brought

this situation to a head was the recent series of negotiations between Washington, Peking and Moscow—which have not yet ended. Allied Europe often feels left in the cold. It doesn't even believe it is adequately informed of what happened after the event—much less consulted before it.

The consequent atmosphere is not encouraging if one considers the great diplomatic projects now shaping up. An East-West European security conference, an expanded Common Market, and Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, all require more rather than less allied unity.

Dramatic events instill their own dynamism. There is no drama in the allied world today, only lassitude. Surely this would be a time for that indefatigable traveling salesman, Henry Kissinger, to revisit this continent, listen to its complaints and explain our own ideas and intentions.

My traveling companion said she had "begun a new life" three times. The first time was after Austria's Anschluss with Germany, when her husband and she moved from Vienna to Budapest, then Paris, where he died. In 1943 she began Life Two, in

Why John Ashbrook?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—They ask: Did it serve the purposes of the conservative movement to field John Ashbrook, R., Ohio, as a primary opponent of the incumbent, Richard Nixon, R., Calif.? It is a fair question. Sectarian pride should on the one hand be acknowledged as an emotional necessity ("of course it was the right thing to do"). But there is also a role for candor ("it was a mistake").

A few observations: 1) Among conservatives, there is always a certain fear that the man they choose to represent them will say something kooky. The left enjoys a peculiar immunity from this form of embarrassment. The daughter of Robert Kennedy can say blandly in public that she really sees no necessity to distinguish between Communists and Democrats because after all we are dealing only with a difference of opinion; and, after perhaps an embarrassed chuckle or two, the world yawns on.

An Opinion

A conservative who made a number of complementary proportions would be read out of the community of civilized political discourse—with, I might add, my blessing. Imagine a candidate for political office saying, matter-of-factly: "It doesn't particularly matter whether someone is anti-Semitic or pro-Semitic: It is only a matter of opinion."

John Ashbrook never posed such a problem. The boys who listened to him, hoping to hear from his lips something ideologically racy, so that they could sinate him as a member of the John Birch Society or whatever, were terribly disappointed. John Ashbrook is a Robert A. Taft conservative.

2) The failure was therefore in no sense personal. In addition to his negative qualifications (Ashbrook has been steadfastly anti-kook), Ashbrook pre-eminently fulfills the personal qualifications of the serious, personable candidate. He is all the usual things, and some not so usual. Sure, he is WASP, handsome, Middle-Western, articulate. But he is also patently sincere, moderate in his

Letter From Central Europe

The Past Kept Alive

By Dan Morgan

VIENNA.—For a traveler through Central Europe, conversations with ordinary people along the way often serve as history lessons, filling in holes and etching in human dimensions to what can be read in textbooks. People in this part of the world are surprisingly willing to talk about the past, though it must often be painful, and when they do they illuminate the history of their times.

In Central Europe, the events that cast their shadow even into the era of the Soviet-American detente are the break-up of the Hapsburg empire, World War II and the coming of Communist rule.

The other night on the train from Vienna to Budapest, I got to talking with a woman, a native of Hungary who now lives in Canada, and as we talked details of past times began to come into focus.

As we crossed from Austria into Hungary, she said that her husband had been a Hungarian Jew who published newspapers before the last war and that they had taken the road to Budapest once every year during the 1930s.

Cried at Border

"He always cried when we crossed the border. He was a patriot. But he used to get mad at the border formalities and forget his tears. . . . The Hungarian flag was flown at half-mast, and it did him in to see that. That was out of mourning for the territories that were taken away from Hungary by the Versailles treaty. . . ."

One hears frequent references to Versailles in Eastern Europe, surprising as it may seem some 55 years later. My traveling companion, for one, thought it was a mistake.

"The smaller nations of Central Europe should have stayed together in some kind of confederation," she said. "They would have been able to defend themselves against Hitler, the way the Yugoslavians have held together and kept their independence since the war. Instead, they became border lands under the influence of big powers."

Then, strange as it seemed on a night in 1972, she began to get mildly angry at the late Edward Benes, one of the founders of Czechoslovakia in 1918. He was, in her view, "full of hate" and his nationalistic policies helped isolate his country later.

To grasp the changes that have swept Europe in 50 years, it was enough to learn from this fellow traveler to Budapest that her birthplace is now situated in a country that did not then exist. She was born in Hungary during the Austro-Hungarian Empire's waning days. Today, however, the town lies in the Slovak part of Czechoslovakia, a fact that may have explained her bitterness toward Benes.

The effects of all this on human lives are hard to grasp. My traveling companion said she had "begun a new life" three times. The first time was after Austria's Anschluss with Germany, when her husband and she moved from Vienna to Budapest, then Paris, where he died. In 1943 she began Life Two, in

Budapest just in time for the Soviet liberation.

Life Three began on a cold, snowy night in 1956 when she and companions tramped across the Hungarian border into Austria.

"It wasn't far from here," she said, as the train stopped at the Hungarian border point, and Hungarian passport and customs officials started down the train corridors for a rather cursory and routine check of documents.

"We had almost reached the border when a soldier shined a light in our face. We knew the punishment for leaving the country without authorization. . . . Jail, maybe even a beating. We begged him to let us go on. He said, finally, that we could go ahead but if an officer came he would have to stop us. The border was 100 feet away. We crashed through the snow and never looked back."

Sitting in a first-class compartment, the image of the flag at half-staff for Versailles, the rush through the snow seemed very unreal. Hungary has long since succeeded those who left in the dark days after the 1956 uprising.

Yet, conversations in Central Europe have a way of making the cataclysmic seem commonplace.

A Pole, pushed over the wall of the Warsaw ghetto and rescued by a passerby, a Yugoslav whose English grandparents were working on the engineering of the Siberian railway when the October Revolution made chaos of that world and sent the nine sons and daughters to the four corners of the globe—these life histories are described in matter-of-fact terms.

The Budapest of the Hungarian feudal dictator Adm. Horthy seemed inhospitable to my traveling companion and her husband in 1932. But a year later it seemed a haven for a Polish officer whom I had talked with in Moscow only a few weeks before.

His world, the world of cadets, schools, horses and big estates, disappeared with Hitler's invasion. Captured first by the Germans and then by the Russians, he managed to slip off an eastbound prisoner train and into the woods.

"I walked up into the Carpathian Mountains. It was very beautiful. And I thought, 'It's the hunting season.' . . . Later he made it to Budapest, and the French ambassador sent a car over to the hotel to pick him up. Before, he had been telling of officers' school in prewar Poland.

Good Milk Shine

"We polished our boots with milk," he said. "You rubbed the milk in first and it gave a very special shine."

The Polish Army put up a strong fight and even delivered a defeat to the Germans. Discipline was good. The officers called the men by their first names. . . . There was no desertion. When a unit was destroyed the survivors joined the first unit they could find. . . .

In these days of detente, the image of the ill-fated Polish Army, its cadets standing tall for inspection with a good milk shine, keeps coming back to haunt the present.

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China Output Up 10% in '71, UN Reports

First Official Figures In Over a Decade

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP-DJ).—The first official figures from China in more than a decade place its economic growth rate among the highest in the world, the United Nations world economic survey shows.

The survey of current economic conditions reported yesterday that in 1971 production rose 10 percent in China, 6.1 percent in Japan, 6 percent in the Soviet Union and 2.7 percent in the United States.

The survey indicated China's growth rate was exceeded only by Romania, Brazil and Iran and by South Korea. Romania's growth was highest with 12.5 percent.

"According to official statements," the U.N. study said, "in 1971 China became the world's largest producer of cotton cloth, the main manufactured item of popular consumption," turning out nine million tons.

The output of crude steel increased 18 percent to 31 million tons a year, "placing China between France and Italy in the list of world producers." Production of iron ore rose 26 percent to 27 million tons; pig iron rose 23 percent to 23 million tons; coal was up 8 percent to between 300 million and 350 million tons, and crude oil gained 27.2 percent to about 25.5 million tons. Iron ore, pig iron and coal output were still below 1960 levels, however.

"The characteristic feature of the Chinese process of industrialization is the emphasis laid on establishing small and medium-sized mines and factories, based on local supplies, in various stages of production," the survey observed. "In 1971, about 60 percent of the country's production of fertilizers and 40 percent of cement came from such local plants."

The country's total grain output increased by 2.5 percent—from 240 million to 246 million tons, with wheat up 10 percent.

**Profits Slip 3.6%
At British Oxygen**

LONDON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—British Oxygen profits slipped 3.6 percent in the half-year ended March 31 despite a 2.5 percent increase in sales, the industrial and medical gases firm reported today.

Net profit totaled \$3.78 million compared with \$3.92 million in the year-ago period. Sales rose to \$120.05 million from \$117.13 million.

The company attributed the earnings decline to higher interest and research and development costs.

Allied Breweries
Allied Breweries reported today that its net profit in the 32 weeks ended May 6 rose 22 percent on an 11 percent rise in turnover.

Profits rose to \$16.46 million, or 4.03 pence per share, from \$13.48 million, or 3.35 pence, in the year-earlier period. Sales totaled \$277.78 million, up from \$259.05 million.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late of dollar interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Today	Previous
ster. 10 per cent	2.9550	2.9510
belg. fr. (A)	44.95-10	44.95-03
solg. fr. (B)	44.15-10	44.05-08
deutsche mark	3.1755	3.17
danish krona	6.8850-37	6.8425-45
scand.	36.90-37.07	36.90-37.07
fr. fr. (A)	4.65-55	4.64-55
fr. fr. (B)	4.64-55	4.62-55
guilder	3.2050-50	3.2025-30
italian pound	4.30	4.30
lira	585.35-55	581.70-55
peseta	64.51	64.415-618
schilling	23.00-05	23.00-05
sw. krona	4.7350-50	4.7300-10
swiss franc	3.7650-50	3.8055-75
yen	303.05	303.00

A: Free. B: Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mobil to Build German Refinery

Mobil Oil and the West German state of Lower Saxony have signed a contract for Mobil to build one of Western Europe's largest oil refineries. The refinery, to be built near Wilhelmshaven, is to have an initial annual capacity of 6 million tons of crude, to be raised to a minimum of 25 million tons in the second and third building stages. The cost of the first stage is envisaged at about 700 million deutsche marks (about \$217 million). Total spending is pegged at about 2 billion DM. Construction is to start in 1973 and the refinery should go on stream in 1975.

GKN Bidding for Firth Cleveland

Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, the U.K. industrial equipment manufacturer, is bidding for control of Firth Cleveland, a British engineering company. The Firth board has recommended acceptance of the offer, valued at \$36 million. Terms call for one Firth share for either 140 pence of Guest, Keen 3/4 percent convertible unsecured loan stock or 70 pence of convertible loan 1988 and 70 pence cash. The convertible will entitle holders to convert \$100 of stock into 24 GKN ordinary shares in the years 1975-82.

A and P Forecasts First-Quarter Loss

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea (A & P) expects first-quarter losses to be very high, possibly as much as \$2 million after tax credits, according to chairman William J. Kane, despite an estimated 9 percent rise in sales. In the year-ago quarter, A & P had net income of \$1.5 million. Mr. Kane attributes the first-quarter losses to "heavy monetary investment for the company's future" in the conversion of about 70 percent of its stores to discount outlets.

U.S. Auto Makers See Record Year

U.S. auto makers are making their third-quarter production plans on the basis that the industry's first 10.5-million-sales year is, as one analyst puts it, "in the bag." Current plans call for 1.7 million cars, 0.6 percent fewer than in the third quarter last year. That quarter was a record, in part because there was a minimum of "downtime" for model changes. Detroit analysts assume that the U.S. auto makers will get about

nine million of total 1972 sales (with the rest going to foreign car makers), which would require production in the 8.5 million-to-nine million range. Some suppliers believe that third-quarter production is in line with forecasts of a record year. For the first six months production is expected to be about 4.73 million, about 13 percent ahead of last year and very close to original plans. If the industry is heading for an 8.5 million production year, the auto makers will have to build over 235 million cars in the fourth quarter, which would be up 8.1 percent from last year. So far, the auto makers have not set their fourth-quarter plans.

Volvo Assembly Line Recast

Volvo, Sweden's largest industry, will abolish Detroit-style assembly lines in two new auto plants now under construction. The production lines will be replaced by working teams of 15 to 20 members in 650 million plants in Kalmar and Skoda in southern Sweden. Production will start 1974 but Volvo has tried out the new system for two years on an experimental basis at their main plant in Goteborg. At the Kalmar plant there will be some 20 stations where working teams will be responsible for putting together a part of the car. Each team will decide their own working pace and may shift duties between themselves. Volvo also tried to let one man put together a whole car himself but found that this method was not "economically feasible." The Kalmar plant will employ 600 workers who will produce 30,000 cars a year. The Skoda plant will also have a staff of 600 who will be expected to build 200,000 engines a year.

Lufthansa Will Not Buy Concorde

The Anglo-French Concorde airliner in its present form is totally uneconomic to operate and there is no question of Lufthansa buying the aircraft, the West German airline reports. The state-owned company also says it lost 34 million deutsche marks (\$10.6 million) during 1971. Management spokesmen attribute the deficit to last year's revaluation, which cost the company 125 million DM. It was the first time in eight years Lufthansa had shown a loss; in 1970, the profit was 17 million DM. Lufthansa says it hoped to show a profit this year following various cost-cutting measures.

Russians Shopping for \$15 Billion

East's Cash Needs Delight Capitalists

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Government banks of Communist countries are borrowing millions of dollars in capitalist markets. More borrowing is expected—indeed, there is a rumor that the Soviet Union is shopping for \$15 billion.

That is just fine with Western bankers. In fact, a nomadic band of U.S. bankers is trooping through Eastern Europe, dropping off business cards and sometimes leaving bank deposits.

In hopes of establishing reciprocal business relations.

The activity reflects renewed hopes for sharp expansion of U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, hopes sparked by President Nixon's recent visit to Moscow. Fundamental to any such expansion, bankers say, will be provision of loans to Eastern Europe and Russia.

"Credits are a very big issue in any trade package," says a State Department economist, be-

cause at least for a while "there will be a trade imbalance in our favor, to be financed by credit."

Two broad areas of finance are involved. First, Eastern buyers of Western goods need deferred payment credit that is directly related to specific transactions, the kind of short-term, modest-size finance routinely provided by banks around the world. And second, very large-scale, long-term "project loans" would be required for basic economic development, such as exploitation of Siberian oil and gas resources.

Soviet representatives reportedly are conferring with a handful of Western financiers, including securities underwriters, seeking advance clues on the best way to raise large amounts of capital in the international markets. That \$15 billion figure is being rumored in both London and New York and presumably would come from the Eurocurrency market.

Establishing Links

Whatever comes of the various negotiations in progress, it is clear that the financial people of both areas are growing closer.

Many European banks, especially some in London, have had long ties with Eastern European institutions for years, as have a few U.S. banks, notably Chase Manhattan and the banks in Philadelphia.

Beyond trade-related finance, the Soviet-owned Moscow Narodny Bank in London has been active for years borrowing or lending large amounts of Eurodollars. But this trade is usually short-term and sometimes appears to have profit as its overriding purpose.

Now, the strictly governmental banks of the Comecon countries (the Eastern Socialist countries except Yugoslavia and Albania) and Yugoslavia are reaching out to the international credit markets, seeking medium and long-term credits. They are making "private placements" of notes with Western financial institutions, borrowing from bank syndicates and, in the case of Hungary, selling Eurobonds.

East Version of IMF
Most of the money, \$140 million so far this year, has been raised by the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, a Moscow-based institution that helps the Comecon countries finance their international payments much as the International Monetary Fund does for Western nations. This borrowing involved three separate loans, reportedly at a relatively low floating interest rate. That indicates the bank has been given a good credit rating.

The loans were taken up by European and Japanese banks, plus a few in the United States. In terms of international markets, these borrowings are very small. And, considering Russia's hoard of gold reserves, they probably were not financially necessary at all. So Western bankers see the borrowing activity as at least partially motivated by a desire to establish a credit rating and closer connections with international markets.

Japanese Equity Sales
TOKYO, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Net foreign purchase of Japanese equities fell to 3.13 billion yen (about \$10 million) in May from 10.14 billion yen in April, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

ITT, Lazard, Mediobanca End SEC Suit Say They Do Not Admit Or Deny Allegations

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—International Telephone & Telegraph and two of its officers agreed today to the entry of a permanent injunction barring them from violating securities laws. Such a consent, in response to a Securities and Exchange Commission suit filed Friday, does not imply an admission of guilt by ITT or the officers.

The SEC had charged that ITT and its general counsel Howard J. Abel and secretary John J. Navin engaged in illegal "insider" dealing in ITT stock before the public was aware of a tentative settlement with the Justice Department requiring ITT to divest itself of a number of subsidiaries.

The New York investment banking firm of Lazard Freres and ITT agreed to consent to judgments barring them from selling unregistered shares of ITT stock. The SEC also made the charge in the Friday suit, in unrelated circumstances, that Lazard, ITT and Mediobanca of Milan sold 1.7 million shares of ITT stock to the public without registering the stock.

ITT said today a prime consideration in deciding to consent to the injunction was avoiding "protracted litigation with the commission." ITT said it believed its actions, as well as the actions of its officers, were "lawful and proper."

After a series of anti-trust suits against ITT, asking the courts to force the huge conglomerate to divest a number of its holdings, the Justice Department proposed on June 17 a settlement which allowed ITT to keep the Hartford Fire Insurance.

The case touched off much controversy after columnist Jack Anderson linked the ITT settlement to a promise to donate \$400,000 to the Republican national convention.

Lazard Freres, in its consent settlement, said it also felt it violated no securities laws, but had "no desire to engage in protracted litigation." It called the charges "technical" and said its counsel told the SEC it felt no registration was necessary.

The charges against Lazard involved a complex operation required by Internal Revenue Service laws in the process of ITT's acquisition of Hartford.

Airlines, Glamours Pace N.Y. Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT).—Strength in select glamour issues and the volatile airline group carried prices on the New York Stock Exchange upward today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.29 to 948.22. Volume on the Big Board picked up to 14.97 million shares from yesterday's 11.56 million shares, which was the slowest session in six weeks.

Pan American, the only passenger airline to make the active list, climbed 1 1/8 to 17 1/4. It reported a smaller loss for May than in the comparable 1971 month. Seaboard World Airlines, a North Atlantic freight carrier, moved aloft 2 1/8 to 17. After the close it reported sharply higher first-half profits.

TWA boomed 4 to 55 3/8, apparently in anticipation that the airline expects to show higher profits for May. American Airlines gained 2 1/2 to 42.

The pickup in glamour stocks and the airlines—a favorite speculative group that has been severely buffeted lately—was aided in part by short covering.

The Big Board is scheduled to release short-interest figures for mid-June tomorrow and at least one major brokerage house said

May Fund Sales Trail Cash-Ins

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Reuters).—Mutual fund redemptions exceeded sales by \$206.8 million in May, down from \$249.8 million in April, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

It said both sales and redemptions declined in May compared to April, but fund assets hit a new high for the fifth month in a row. But the ratio of cash to assets fell to 1.8 percent, the lowest since the end of 1964.

Fund sales were \$377.8 million, compared to \$405.2 million in April. Redemptions were \$584.6 million in May compared to \$565.5 million in April. Fund assets in May totaled \$69.74 billion.

its own figures display a substantial increase.

Polaroid, a standout among the glimmers, rose 6 3/4 to 131 1/2. It was helped by a Time magazine story that focuses on Polaroid's forthcoming camera, the "SX70." Other gains included Avon Products, up 3 3/8 to 115 5/8, Texas Instruments, up 2 3/4 to 189 5/4, Schlumberger, up 2 3/4 to 203 1/2, and Control Data, up 2 1/8 to 76 3/8.

Real estate investment trusts felt selling pressure. Continental Illinois Realty slipped 1 1/8 to 20 7/8 and set a yearly low at 20 1/8, following its big drop yesterday—a decline that helped to weaken the entire trust group—or a forecast of lower earnings.

Chase Manhattan Mortgage fell 3 to 50, Connecticut General Mortgage gave up 1 1/4 to 27 and Wells Fargo Mortgage, the biggest percentage loser on the exchange, fell 1 3/4 to 20 1/4.

Curious-Wright, the volume leader, was bid up to a record price of 51 3/8 before profit-taking set in. It closed at 49 5/8, up 5/8.

Levi Strauss rose 1 7/8 to 56 1/4; it expects fiscal 1972 results to top last year's record sales.

Prices were mixed on moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange. Chas. & J. Home Builders, a strong feature, climbed 2 1/2 to 100 1/2.

American Petrofina "A" eased 5/8 to 25 5/8. The government has filed suit against the firm, charging it raised prices on its fuel oil and diesel fuel without Price Commission approval.

Campbell Industries eased 1/8 to 10 7/8. Volvo Offshore Industries last 7/8 to 53 5/8, while Teleprompter fell 2 1/4 to 37 3/4 after spurring 3 1/8 yesterday.

The NASDAQ index closed at 140.75, up 0.64.

The corporate bond market got a boost today from the quick sale of a new utility issue yielding 7.5 percent and traded steady and firm through the afternoon. But the government and municipal markets continued to move indecisively.

Carrier Splits Stock

SYRACUSE, N.Y., June 20 (Reuters).—Carrier Corp. shareholders approved today a proposed 3-for-2 common stock split. Additional certificates will be issued July 31 to shareholders of record July 5. To prepare for the split, shareholders also approved an increase in the authorized number of common shares to 50 million from 30 million.



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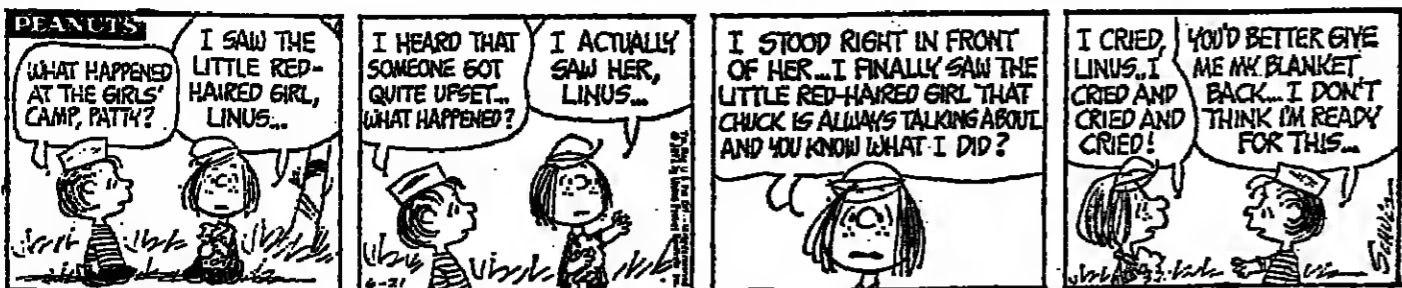
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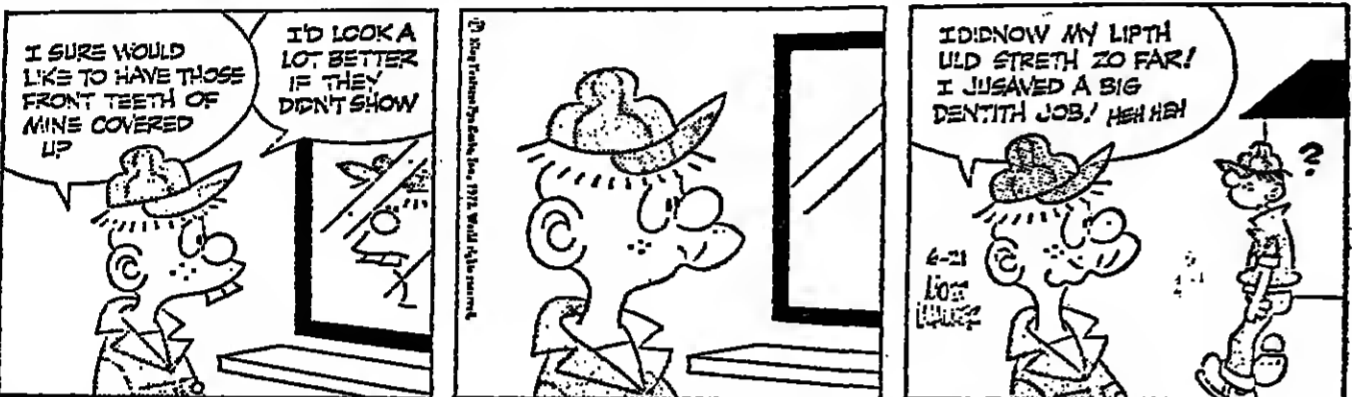
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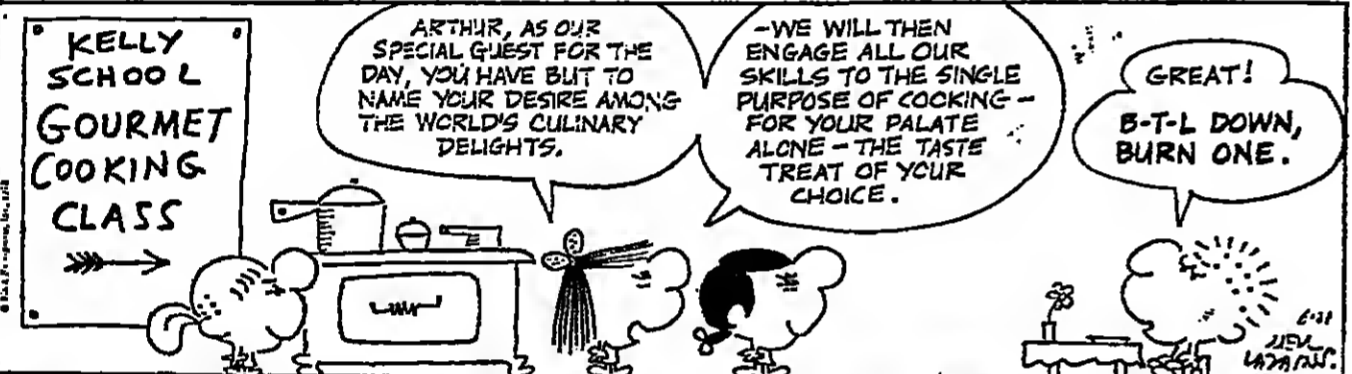
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The commentators had trouble analyzing the diagrammed deal, which gave Australia a big profit when playing the Aces in the 18th round of the 4th World Bridge Olympiad in Miami Beach. Tim Seres of Sydney opened the East hand with one club, in the New South Wales system that has been used since the 1950s. South, who was left with an inescapable spade loser, going down one trick.

West not unnaturally led a club, and this seemed to put the declarer on the road to making 10 tricks. He played dummy's three top clubs, hoping to discard both his losing diamonds. However, East ruffed the third club

lead with the six, and was over-ruffed with the nine. At this point it seemed that South would be able to limit his losses to one trump trick, but the position was deceptive. He led a spade, and when East won with the five he undered his diamond ace. West won and played a club winner, allowing East to rid himself of the spade jack.

South ruffed, ruffed a spade in the dummy, and returned to his hand by ruffing a diamond. But when he ruffed the third round of spades East overruffed and played the heart queen. This removed dummy's last trump, and South was left with an inescapable spade loser, going down one trick.

Michael Lawrence and Bob Goldman, East and West for the Aces, had a disaster in the replay. Lawrence opened the East hand with one diamond, and a conventional two-diamond bid by South, showing the major suite, led eventually to an East-West contract of four diamonds doubled.

The contract was defeated by two tricks for 500 points, and Australia gained 12 international match points.

NORTH (D)			
4	1087		
1087			
AKQ73			
WEST			
K10962			
QJ1087			
AK85			
J10985			
SOUTH			
Q873			
AK9543			
43			
2			

DENNIS THE MENACE



"JOEY'S HERE, ALL RIGHT, BUT HE'S BASHFUL. YOU BETTER LEAVE BEFORE HE DROWNS!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WYDDO
LENIE
ENGALC
UPGLEN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

PASSIONS AND POLITICS: A Biography of Versailles

By Joseph Barry. Illustrated. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

"TRY," said Louis XVI to a nobleman left in charge of the palace as he left for Paris for the last time. "Try to save my poor Versailles."

Somewhat, though Louis, his queen and son were to lose their lives, the great palace was saved. The actors were gone; the stage remains. For hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of visitors, Versailles still captivates. And as the years go by, restoration continues. The gardens are kept up. The rooms have been painstakingly—some by one restored. Indeed, Versailles has never been more beautiful since that day in October, 1789, when Louis XVI left it.

Joseph Barry has long been fascinated by the palace. His book reflects that almost mystic concern. In this crowded work, he has sought to bring alive the men and women, events and anecdotes associated with the palace. It is a superb evocation of two centuries of French history.

Versailles was essentially the creation of Louis XIV. But Barry, characteristically, reminds us that it was Louis XIII, the lonely, sickly king, whose two predecessors had been assassinated, who ruled during years of fratricidal war, who first sought—in the little village of Versailles-au-Val-de-Galle—flight and solitude.

He decided to build a small chateau, no larger than a hunting lodge. (It was budgeted under 100,000 livres, rather than the 100,000 livres of the king's ministers in 1637 as nothing but a "paltry country house which any ordinary gentleman would not boast having built.")

Considering its later history, Versailles began as a refuge from the regiment of women who harassed Louis. In his "little castle of cards" (as St. Simon called it), Louis felt free of the women he neither loved nor trusted. When smaller threatened St. Germain, he sent the queen to Normy and explained to Richelieu, "I fear the great number of women who would tempt everything, if the queen were there (to Versailles)."

But Louis understood and articulated the theme that would appear and reappear in the reigns of the three kings who followed him and whose reigns culminated in the revolution. When asked for a plan for the Duc de Montmorency, a childhood playmate of his and who was involved in a plot against him, Louis refused: "I should not be king if I had the sentiments of private persons."

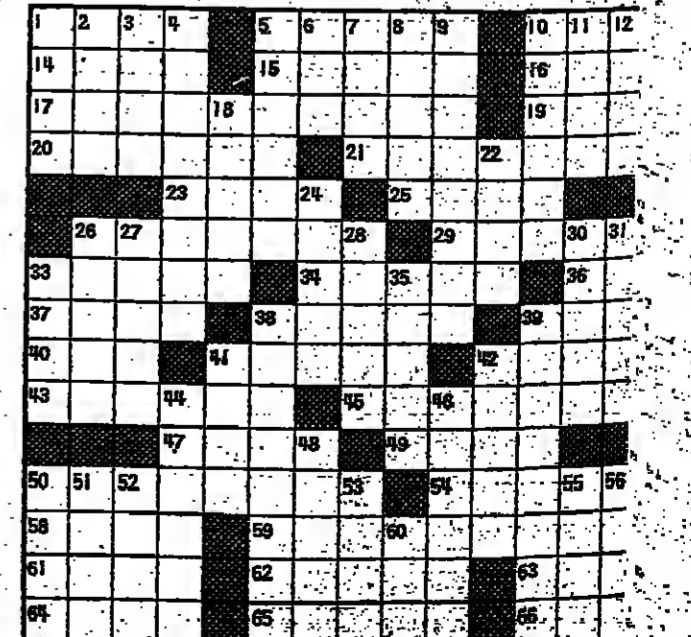
It was his son, Louis XIV, the Sun King, who was to be the real founder of the palace at Versailles. To the small hunting lodge, he brought his first mistress, Louise de La Valliere. And, despite Colbert's advice: "It is impossible to build a great palace on this site"—Louis XIV was to do it.

Fewer sometimes needs monuments against nature. The little chateau sat on a narrow butte, its park hemmed in by the village, the church and a swamp.

Robert Kirsch is the author of *The Los Angeles Times*.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1. Courthouse's word
 - 5. Be incompatible, as colors
 - 10. King of the rood
 - 14. Charles's wife
 - 15. Bingo's relative
 - 16. Forum date
 - 17. Like some prices in ads
 - 19. Weights
 - 20. Organic compounds
 - 21. Prayer
 - 23. Donau
 - 25. Sligo land
 - 26. Wild
 - 29. Ruined
 - 33. Make airtight
 - 34. Be grateful
 - 36. Shout
 - 37. Join
 - 38. Coffee units
 - 39. Harness part
 - 40. Jackie's mate
 - 41. Ghastly
 - 42. Characters
 - 43. Bee's quest
 - 45. Carson City dweller
 - 47. Latvian city
- DOWN
- 1. Essential part
 - 2. Gibson of Westerns
 - 3. Move slowly
 - 4. Old dance
 - 5. Shut in
 - 6. Biblical name
 - 7. "boy"
 - 8. Broke in
 - 9. Rookie's dreams
 - 10. run (baseball move)
 - 11. Attar
 - 12. Bolivian river
 - 13. Mountain in Thessaly
 - 15. Edge
 - 17. Success syn
 - 24. Gump's ingredient
 - 26. Laissez
 - 27. Of ancient writings
 - 28. Daisy comic
 - 30. Writer John
 - 31. Substantive
 - 32. Looks at
 - 33. Group
 - 35. Mountain's Chinese
 - 39. Places for fugitives
 - 41. Secular
 - 42. Contive
 - 44. Did business
 - 46. N.Y. colle
 - 48. High dwell
 - 50. Stormed
 - 51. Not comm place
 - 52. River to th Seine
 - 53. Tie
 - 55. Leave out
 - 56. Kind of sut
 - 57. Haughty p
 - 60. Chemical



Strike Could Be Next Decision

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT)—A massive strike in baseball next spring became a possibility yesterday as a result of the Supreme Court's refusal to redefine the "reserve clause."

Two courses were opened by the court in its 5-to-3 decision rejecting Curt Flood's challenge to the professional sport, and retaining baseball's exemption from anti-trust laws. The relationships between the 600 players in the big leagues and the 24 club owners could be settled by Congress. Or they could be settled across the table in direct negotiations.

But unless Congress acts fast, only the second course will remain. And the indications were growing that any direct negotiations might become lengthy and crippling. The reason: Every basic relationship in the sport, from minimum pay to the length of the season, is scheduled to be argued before the teams play in 1973.

"Technically, it is a subject for collective bargaining," said Richard Moss, the 40-year-old lawyer for the major league baseball players' association. "But practically, it is the subject for a strike, a long strike. You either forget it or strike over it, and both are unfortunate courses."

"Every attempt was made by the players to discuss the reserve system, and every attempt was met with a stonewall response. Almost no flexibility. If the attitudes on the other side have changed, we'll be delighted to sit down and bargain. But we had to see it first."

Lots of Talks

"Everything imaginable," Moss said, will come up for discussion after the World Series in October.

The reserve clause dispute, in fact, may become merely the last straw. Even before the court ruled in Washington, these major disputes were on the table:

- The "basic agreement" between the players and owners expires Dec. 31. It covers minimum pay, expenses, grievance machinery and a long list of other working rules.
- Pension and insurance agreements, which

were reached in April after a two-week strike by the players, also will expire. They were extended for one year only and now must be renegotiated alongside the other issues. The ultimate argument there is the source of the money that pays for the players' television revenue.

Possible Mess Ahead

Even if the Supreme Court had settled the reserve clause instead of calling it an "aberration" that must be remedied by Congress, baseball would have faced a monumental tangle this winter. Now, with the biggest issue of all thrust onto the crowded agenda, the tangle threatens to become historic.

What is the chance that Congress will enact a law this year and thereby simplify the problem, at least on the reserve system, which binds a player to a team until he quits or is traded?

Several bills have been introduced on pro sports, and Senate hearings were continued yesterday on one to establish a federal sports commission. In the House of Representatives, hearings will open next month on the general topic of sports and the anti-trust regulations.

But it is often a long and twisting path from hearings to new laws, especially in an election year. And the situation is complicated by the fact that the major sports have differing rules that govern the relations between athletes and employers.

Basketball and hockey have reserve clauses that are similar to baseball's, though basketball now has two rival major leagues and hockey has the prospect of two.

In football, where the rival leagues merged two years ago, a man can "play out" his option after one year and then make a deal for himself. In baseball, as a result of the court's decision, a player's services are still "reserved" to his team.

The threat of congressional action could inspire a settlement in baseball. But, by the same token, that the court stressed the issue yesterday could remove some of the urgency to settle. Or, more likely, it could entangle the reserve clause issue with all the other issues piling up on the table.

One-Hitter Is Repeated By Astros

Dierker Pitches Mets Out of 1st

From Wire Dispatches

HOUSTON, June 20.—Houston pitchers are perfecting the one-hitter.

Larry Dierker tossed a one-hit shutout last night, the second straight by an Astro pitcher, as Houston beat the New York Mets, 3-0.

The Met hit was a leadoff line single to center in the third inning by catcher Duffy Dyer. On Monday night, Jerry Reuss had his no-hit bid spoiled by a ninth-inning single by Larry Bowa of Philadelphia.

The Mets put only three men on base against the right-hander, who faced just 29 batters—two over the mound—in gaining his fourth shutout and making the Astros only the fifth team in National League history to record successive one-hitters. Dierker's win-loss record is now 6-4.

Besides losing the game, and first place in the National League East to Pittsburgh, the Mets lost two players through injuries. Yesterday afternoon, Rusty Staub, who had played in every game this season, was diagnosed as having tendinitis in his right hand. He didn't play and will miss about three games. Second baseman Ken Boswell strained his right shoulder while swinging in the first inning and left two innings later. It is not sure how long Boswell will be out.

The performance of Dierker, a 25-year-old right hander, was even more remarkable because he got 20 of the 27 outs on the ground and struck out three, which means only four balls beside Dyer's single went past the infield.

Pirates 13, Dodgers 3 Pittsburgh scouted "slump" talk with a 13-3 rout at home over Los Angeles. With a 16-hit attack that included three homers, and Roberto Clemente becoming their all-time run-batted-in leader, the Pirates showed their power.

Don Sutton of Los Angeles entered the game with an 8-1 record and 124 earned run average. He left 5 2/3 innings later, when the Pirates were just hitting their scoring stride. The victory, their 12th in the last 16 games and 25th in the last 33, enabled them to leap over the losing Mets and into first place in the East by a half game.

Clemente's two-run hit in the eighth nudged him past Fie Pyburn for career RBI by a Pirate, 1,274 to 1,275.

Cubs 7, Giants 6

Glenn Beckert's one-out double in the 11th inning scored Don Kessinger to lift the Chicago Cubs to a 7-6 victory over San Francisco to extend their winning streak to six.

Expos 2, Reds 0 Tim Lincecum broke up a scoreless duel between Bill Stoneman and Jack Billingham with a sacrifice fly in the seventh inning to lead Montreal to a 2-0 victory in Cincinnati.

Red Sox 12, Rangers 6

In the American League, Reggie Smith hit two home runs and Rico Petrocelli and Danny Cater hit one each as the Red Sox slammed Texas, 12-0, in Boston.

Angels 4, Orioles 3

Lee Stanton broke out of an 0-for-20 slump with a two-run triple and Leo Cardenas capped a three-run sixth inning with a run-scoring single as the Angels rallied to edge Baltimore, 4-3, in California.

A's 7, Tigers 4

At Oakland, Mike Epstein, who batted in three runs earlier with a pair of homers, walked with the bases loaded in a four-run eighth inning to force home the tie-breaking run as the A's snapped the Detroit Tigers' four-game win streak, 7-4.

Tuesday

Hundley Slams As Cubs Rout The Giants, 15-8

CHICAGO, June 20 (UPI)—Randy Hundley's grand slam capped a seven-run first inning to day and the Chicago Cubs rolled on to stretch their winning streak to seven games with a 15-8 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Hundley drove in his fifth run in a five-run fourth inning; Ron Santo batted in two runs in the sixth with his ninth homer and Billy Williams hit his 13th, with the bases empty in the seventh. Jim Hickman singled four times in five at-bats, driving in two runs and scoring twice for the Cubs.

The Scoreboard

BASEBALL—At Omaha, Southern California beat Texas in 10 innings to stay in the running for the third consecutive World Series crown. Top-ranked Arizona State is the only unbeaten team in the double-elimination tournament. Southern California won on Daryl Arenstam's run-scoring single. Sophomore Russ McQueen who picked up the victory in relief, combined with starter Gregg Williams to beat Texas to four hits.

SOFTBALL—At Reggio Calabria, Italy, Canada defeated Italy, 18-4, and the Netherlands beat Zambia, 15-4, in the opening games of an international tournament. The United States, the fifth nation in the tournament, didn't play.

CYCLING—At Lugano, Switzerland, Michele Dancelli of Italy, scoring his second leg victory captured the grueling sixth stage of the Tour of Switzerland with local ace Louis Pfenninger keeping the overall lead.

AUTO RACING—At Leicester, England, Steve Thompson of Britain overcame wet conditions and a class 1000 cc drive to secure victory in both sections of the Rothmans' formula 5000 European championship race at Mallory Park.



RUNNING AWAY—Brigadier Gerard, with Joe Mercer riding, gallops away from second-place finisher Steel Pulse and Pembroke Castle, which finished third at Royal Ascot.

Ailing Jockey, Colt Still Unbeatable

ASCOT, England, June 20 (AP)—Jockey Joe Mercer, who narrowly escaped death in a weekend plane crash, rode the 4-year-old colt every time. He was determined to have the mount today despite severe bruises and a concussion he received after surviving a light aircraft crash near Newbury, Eng-

land, Sunday which took the life of the pilot, Mercer, 37, was one of four passengers aboard.

Brigadier Gerard's next race is July 9th, at Sandown Park, England, against Mill Reef, the winner of last year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp in Paris. Brigadier Gerard beat Mill Reef last year.

Today, the unbeaten 4-year-old, owned by English breeder John Elstob, was a 1-2 favorite. He set a course record of 2:08.32 over 1 1/4 miles in the Prince of Wales Stakes.

Mercur crashed his mount into the lead four furlongs from the finish line and won by five lengths from second-placed Steel Pulse, with Pembroke Castle one and a half lengths further back.

As he sat recovering, Mercer was pale and shaking but he managed a smile and said: "Bring Mill Reef along and see how good he is."

Later doctors said Mercer was also suffering from bronchitis.

Meanwhile, for a still higher price, Ajax, the European Cupholder, is expected to sign one of the best Dutch forwards of the day, the stocky, immensely versatile Jan Mulder.

Mulder, greatly admired by those who play against him—such as Arsenal's defenders—slipped through the grasp of the big Dutch clubs, leaving a minor Dutch team for Belgium's famous Anderlecht.

This season, he has been quarreling with his coach, Kessler, and has made some abusive public statements, especially after being left out of the Belgian Cup Final.

Which ever of them plays is likely to have to deal with the formidable headers and right-footed shooting of the blond Czech center-forward, Petras, who scored the first goal in the equivalent, World Cup match at Guadalajara.

Petras Forgiven

Petras has been annexed and returned to the national side by the Czechs after a long suspension, imposed when he broke the leg of Migas, its national center-half, in a club game. Migas, alas, has still to recover.

The Argentinians, traditional bugbears—with the Uruguayans—of Brazil, involved in a brawl with Africa Select, have matches to come in the ensuing days with Colombia (Thursday) and France (Sunday). They are without their experienced and accomplished stopper, Perfumo, whose Brazilian club (Brazilian football is full of Argentinian defenders, now) gave him permission to take part. But negotiations broke down between Perfumo and the Argentinian Football Federation.

Another famous defender who will miss the Argentina-France match at Salvador is the 20-year-old Bernard Bosquier, a powerful, talented player forever in the midst of controversy. A year ago his former club, Saint-Etienne, suspended him and his international goalkeeper, Carnus, for having signed a contract to play for Olympique Marseille, this season. More recently, Bosquier wrote a letter to the French Federation saying he no longer wanted to play for his country. The reasons he gave—such as advancing age—were hardly convincing, and he received a dusty

opening of Britain's showpiece race.

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Top Rating Is Verified By Smith

Wimbledon Pick Wins on Grass

LONDON, June 20 (NYT)—Stan Smith celebrated his top seeding for upcoming Wimbledon by winning two matches to reach the final 16 but the rest of the U.S. Davis cup team, grayed after a 24-hour trip from Mexico, were knocked out of the Rothmans' London grass court championships today. Erik Van Dillen was beaten by Stanley Matthews of Britain in three sets; Harold Solomon lost to Paolo Bertolucci of Italy in two and then Tom Gorman retired after trailing Bertolucci, 3-6, 6-2, 7-4, complaining of a strained back.

The consequences could be serious. Last year, Tom and Wimbledon's eighth seed, Fred Stolle, were in straight sets but he wrenched his back in the process and could only put up token resistance against Stan Smith in the semifinals. The back has been bothering him off and on ever since.

"I guess it's not all that bad," said Tom, soaking himself in the bath. "It was hurting me and I felt it would have been crazy to go on. Wimbledon means a lot to me and it's right on top of us."

Smith, back on grass for the first time since winning Forest Hills last September, won from Antonio Zugarelli, the Italian No. 4, 7-5, 6-4, and then beat Fred McMillan of South Africa, 6-4, 6-4.

"I didn't play as badly as I thought I would," he said. Stan is the prohibitive 11-8 favorite for Wimbledon, now that the contract pros are not competing this year, but his timing today was away.

Smith is the lone American seeded at Wimbledon and there is the cry about the admission of Clark Graebner, who has reached the semifinals once since the quarter-finals on two other occasions.

"I didn't expect to be seeded," said the big New Yorker. "I have a far better Wimbledon record than some of the other seeds but I haven't been playing all that well lately." Today Graebner had to go three sets to beat Nicki Spear of Yugoslavia.

Pancho Gonzalez, 44, reached the third round by beating Geoff Masters of Australia, who had eliminated 1969 Wimbledon champion Alex O'Connell yesterday.

Chris Evert, 17, started slowly against Marina Krodnia, the Russian who won junior Wimbledon last year, trailing 0-3 and then winning 6-4, 6-1 with her beautifully angled ground strokes.

WIMBLEDON SEEDINGS

- Men's Singles
1. Stan Smith, U.S.
 2. Jimmy Mastace, Romania
 3. Manuel Orantes, Spain
 4. Andrei Panatta, Spain
 5. Jan Kodner, Czechoslovakia
 6. Pietro Panatta, France
 7. Robert Hewitt, S. Africa
 8. Alex Metrevel, USSR
- Women's Singles
1. Evonne Coolidge, Australia
 2. Julie Stone, U.S.
 3. Nancy Richey, U.S.
 4. Chris Evert, U.S.
 5. Kerry Melville, Australia
 6. Martina Krodnia, Russia
 7. Virginia Wade, Britain
 8. Francoise Durr, France

Players' Lawyer Wants Federal Committee

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).

—Sports lawyer Howard Cosell was the star of the Senate Commerce Committee hearings yesterday on a proposed federal sports commission. But the witness with the most substantive answers was Boston attorney Robert Woolf, who represents more than 200 professional athletes.

In the hammering manner that has made him a television personality, Cosell told of carpet-bagging baseball owners, and said pro football commissioner Pete Rozelle faces an image crisis for his sport in the announced move of the New York Giants to East Rutherford, N.J. Cosell talked for more than an hour before an overflowed gallery and bright television lights.

The TV lights were out and all but a few spectators gone by the time Woolf told committee chairman Marlow Cook, R-Ky, how distasteful he found recent actions of both management and players.

Woolf had negotiated Julius Erving's original contract with the Virginia Squires of the American Basketball Association and severed his connections with Erving when the player wanted to renegotiate his contract. Erving then signed with the Atlanta Hawks of the rival National Basketball Association.

"I firmly believe a federal regulatory board has to be set up to watch over sports—to guard the rights of both players and owners, to give both sides a fair shake," Woolf said.

Woolf is considered the top sports lawyer in the nation, and he noted how his seven years in the business reminded him of the industrial revolution.

Raise in Pay

Woolf cited his entrance into professional sports, when most athletes were making from \$10,000 to \$15,000, "when the owners had things their way. Then the unions (player associations) came in. Now they've gone so far the other way that perhaps the athletes is out of line."

Woolf reported that 54 players in the National and American Basketball Associations draw salaries in excess of \$100,000 per

year, that about a dozen exceed \$200,000, and that "several" exceed \$300,000. He said he was talking in terms of cash, not deferred payments and other incentives.

"It only takes a few bad playmen, a few bad agents and a few bad owners to create a bad atmosphere," Woolf said. "For the most part, I find most pro athletes to be fair. They just want what they're worth."

"I negotiate with hockey managers and they ask how good a fighter he is. You expect them to ask how good a skater he is. They allow it (fighting) to remain in the sport and encourage it."

"I go out in Boston and see

street hockey games and see the part of their games when something is wrong, the first thing the kids do is drop their gloves and go out to fight."

Woolf noted that currently there is no board to go to in order to correct this.

The other witness yesterday was outgoing ABA commissioner Jack Dolph. He again told the committee that his league could not survive without a merger with the NBA.

The schedule in Eugene calls for 800 heats on June 29, a semifinal the following day and the final on July 1. Ryun would have four days to recover for heats of the 1,500, with the 1,500 semifinal on July 7 and the final July 8.

Ryun entered both races in the final United States trials in 1968 at South Lake Tahoe, Calif. He failed to qualify in the 800 final, but returned and won the 1,500 en route to a silver medal at Mexico City.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Detroit W L Pct. GB
Boston 21 24 .467 1
Baltimore 20 24 .456 1
New York 24 28 .459 6 1/2
Cleveland 23 28 .451 8 1/2
Milwaukee 17 24 .333 12 1/2

Western Division

Oakland 37 17 .685 —
California 32 21 .604 4
Minnesota 28 25 .527 8
Kansas City 23 28 .451 12
Cincinnati 23 28 .451 12 1/2
Texas 23 31 .431 15

Monday's Results

Boston 12, Texas 6

California 4, Baltimore 3

Cleveland 7, Detroit 4

Cleveland at Minnesota (rain)

(Only games scheduled)

Tuesday's Games

Texas at Boston, night

Kansas City at New York, night

Chicago at Milwaukee, night

Cleveland at Minnesota, 2 p.m.

Detroit at Oakland, night

Baltimore at California, night

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh W L Pct. GB
Cincinnati 23 28 .451 1
Houston 23 28 .451 1 1/2
Los Angeles 23 28 .451 2 1/2
Atlanta 27 28 .489 3 1/2
San Diego 26 31 .455 15
San Francisco 21 43 .328 17 1/2

Western Division

Chicago 4, San Francisco 3

Roston 3, New York 0

Philadelphia 13, Los Angeles 2

Cleveland at St. Louis, rain

Philadelphia at Atlanta, rain

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 15, San Francisco 8

Los Angeles at Cincinnati, rain

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